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Tomato Seed Is One of Our Specialties

Burrell's Better Seeds

1946

"As Good as Grow for You to Sow"



Asters, Ostrich Feather

La Plata Mountains in Distance

D. V. Burrell Seed Growers Co.

ROCKY FORD, COLORADO

Onion, Sweet Spanish Colorado No. 6





An excellent seed field of Cucumber National Pickling.
This is Bill, youngest of the five Burrell boys; third generation in the business which was established in 1900 as D. V. Burrell, Seed Grower.

D. V. BURRELL SEED GROWERS CO.
Rocky Ford Colorado

J. H. Burrell showing the class of onions set out to produce our Burrell's Yellow Valencia



Notice Regarding Packaging of Seed in Cloth Bags

At the time this catalogue goes to press we are still unable to package seed in one pound cloth bags. This is prohibited by WPB order No. M-221, which allows use of 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 pound textile bags; the theory being that one larger bag will carry the seed and require less cloth.

In case you are ordering for yourself and neighbors, or if a dealer, and you wish smaller sized packages which would be more convenient for distribution; we suggest that you indicate the number of packages of each size of a variety, taking into consideration the above order. By dividing between 2 pound and 5 pound packages, nearly any amount required can be readily available. If 1 pound lots are necessary, these can be put up in flat kraft paper envelopes.

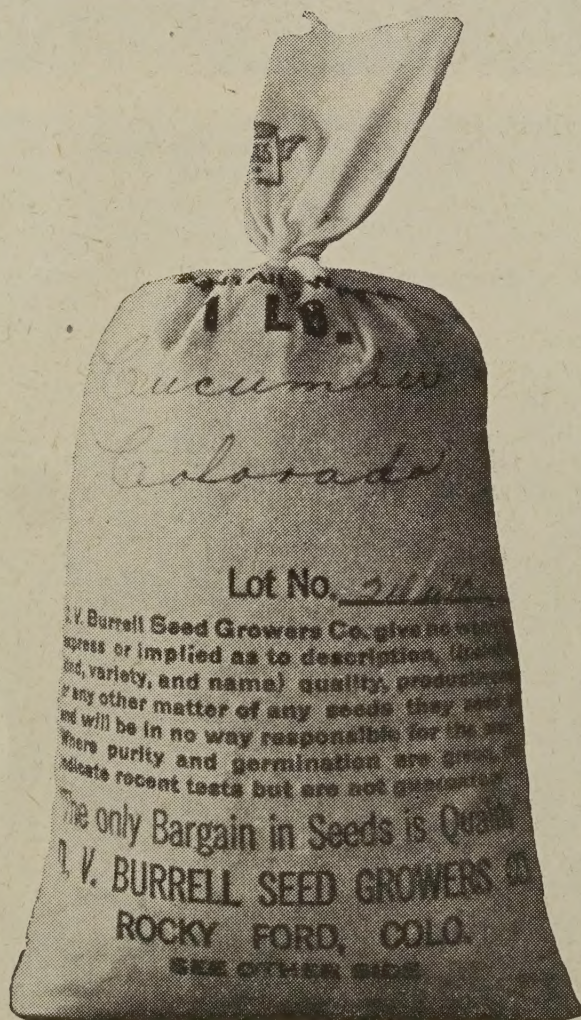
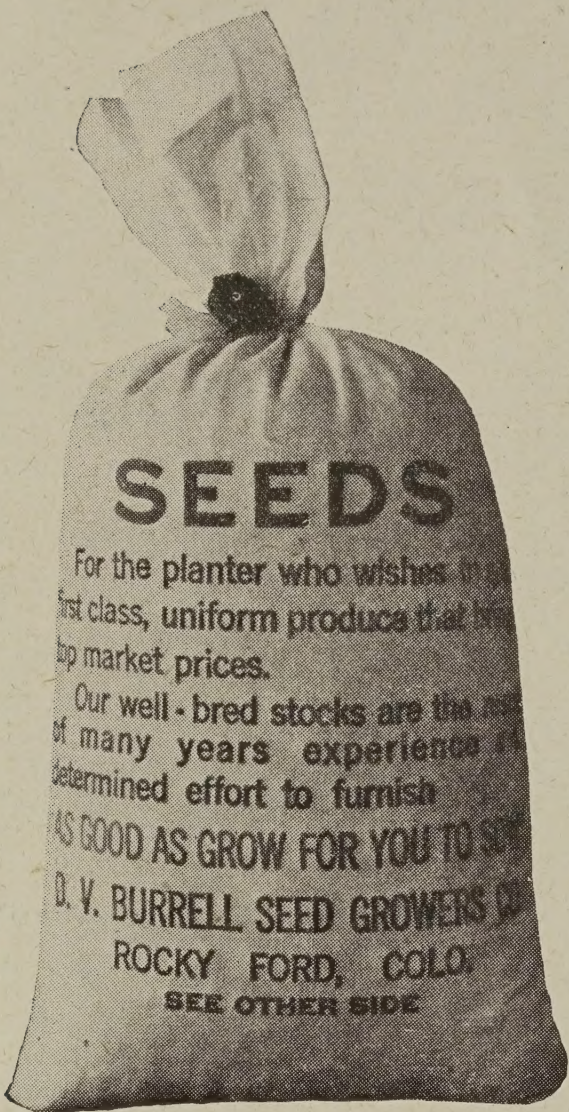
We shall again package seed in the 1 pound sealed cloth bags when there is no longer need for conservation of cotton; as this is the ideal package for distribution, for checking amount of seed being planted per acre, and for the confidence of knowing that the seed has been handled in bulk the fewest number of times.

D. V. BURRELL SEED GROWERS CO.

Rocky Ford, Colo.

DAYS TO MATURITY

The number of days required by any particular variety to produce garden stuff ready for table use varies from year to year and depends upon growing and seasonal conditions. In our description of most varieties we are giving the average number of days from seed to edible stage. Time given for broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, pepper and tomato is days from setting plants to marketing fruits. Figures are based on growing conditions here and are meant only for convenience in comparing earliness of varieties. Less time to maturity may be required in the South and for late planted crops.





All lots of seed are carefully tested for germination and must meet with standards set for the current year.

SUCCESSFUL GARDENING

Hints that may interest both commercial and home gardeners

SOIL The growing of high quality, tender and succulent vegetables requires quick and continuous growth. Good market gardening land is "quick"; that is, it warms up early in the spring, comes speedily into workable condition after rain, is easy to keep in good tilth and responds quickly to fertilizing materials. A rich, sandy loam is best. Stiff clays are the least desirable. Heavy soils require deep ploughing and frequent rotation with leguminous crops and the addition of plenty of fibrous material. Sandy soils are, as a rule, ploughed rather shallow to compact the under soil and prevent leaching. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on proper tillage and rotation. Gardeners will find, when soil becomes unproductive for some particular crop that changing to another crop or seeding down to clover or alfalfa, will result in profit. Rotation tends to even up the demands on the soil, no one element of plant food being exhausted; leaves the land in good physical condition for the following crop and incorporates humus. Other advantages are

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Equipment we use for laying-by cantaloupes.
Vine turner, heavy cultivator knives, and furrowing-out shovels.



SUCCESSFUL GARDENING

(Continued from page 3)

distribution of labor, better use of irrigation water, less disease risk, encourages the keeping of livestock, controls weeds and helps to minimize risk of hail, insects and low markets. Where available, a liberal coating of manure should be given the ground. This should be thoroughly decomposed so that its plant food soon becomes available and many weed seeds killed. The use of fresh, rank manure is especially undesirable when growing such crops as onion and parsnip, as this is liable to result in soft bulbs, scallions and branched or misshapen roots.

TILLAGE Remove all refuse of previous crops as early as possible in the fall. Spread the composted manure evenly. First disc in and then plough, taking a narrow furrow in order to thoroughly mix the manure with the soil. Fall ploughing enables the gardener to be forehanded with his work, renders the land earlier in the spring and improves the physical character of the soil. Freezing during the winter slacks the lumps, making it easy to have a finely pulverized, mellow, deep seed bed. In irrigated countries, fall and winter irrigation is desirable.



Threshing Cucumbers for seed. The fruits are crushed and go through a reel which removes the seed from the rind and pulp. The seed is then drawn off from the tank below the reel

PREPARATION Many growers seem to think that good gardening consists in killing weeds and bugs, but the best gardening is in not having them. The good gardener tills better and manages his land in such a manner as to prevent, rather than eradicate weeds. Disc the land thoroughly as early in the spring as it can be worked after which the entire surface should be made fine and level with a smoothing harrow. In the Rocky Ford district, the land is leveled by means of a long narrow float. These are constructed from planks, or an excellent steel float can now be purchased. The two side members are long, usually 12 to 18 feet, turned on edge much like sled runners. Three cross members are attached even with the bottom of the runners and are placed at a slight angle except the center one which is vertical. These floats thoroughly pulverize the small clods in addition to picking up the soil on the high places and depositing on the low places, permitting better drill operation. The oftener the ground is worked over before sowing or planting the cleaner and better it will be.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER There is no infallible rule for determining what fertilizer to apply.

The grower must study his conditions and judge for himself. A little experimenting will help or advice may be given by the State College of Agriculture or local farm bureau agent. Usually a fertilizer containing 4% nitrate, 12% phosphate and 6% potash is satisfactory. Apply this at the rate of about 4 pounds to the square rod. When fertilizers are relied upon, some form of humus should be supplied. This can be done by turning under green crops or applying rotted leaves, peat moss, manure, etc.

PLANTING Planting time is where the gardener arrives at the cross roads and considerable judgment must be exercised in selecting the seed to be planted and the methods of

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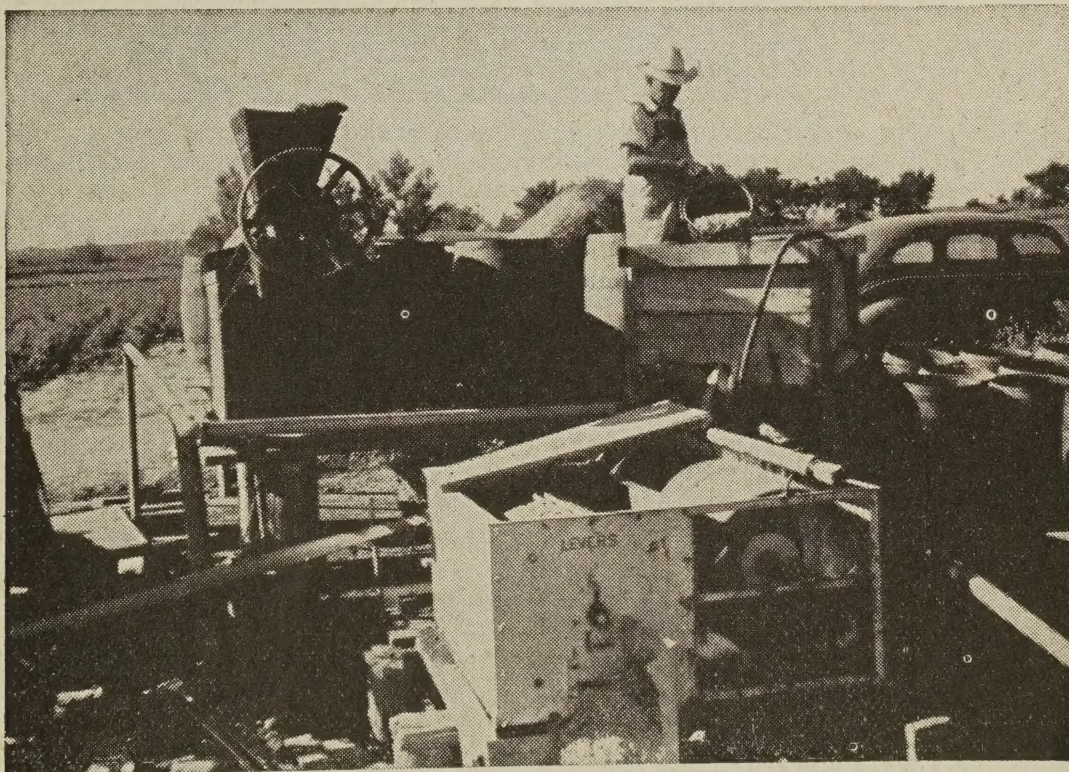
SUCCESSFUL GARDENING

(Continued from page 4)

planting. The soil should always be moist, not too wet and not too dry. Use a good drill seeing that the amount of seed dropped and depth of planting is correctly gaged, also that the presser wheel properly firms the soil over the seed row. Always plant in good straight rows unless contour farming is practiced. Appearance is not only better and cultivating is easier. If hand planted, make certain that the soil is firm around the seed row by tamping down slightly with a garden rake, hoe or with the flat side of a board. Use as long rows as possible and space wide enough apart to admit the free use of a wheel hoe or cultivator.

Pay particular attention to depth of planting. Seeds often fail to come up from being covered too shallow or too deep. Early in the spring when the soil is moist, seeds should not be covered as deep as later in the season when the ground dries out more quickly. As a rule, the smaller the seed, the shallower the depth of planting and this applies to small flower seeds as well as vegetables. If not familiar with the soil temperature required for germination of each kind of seed, study our cultural directions or ask some experienced gardener in your neighborhood. Some seeds like parsnip cannot be made to grow well after the ground becomes too warm. On the other hand, watermelon seed if planted in cold wet ground will rot. If rains occur after the seeds are sown and a crust forms, this should be carefully broken, otherwise the tender plants will not be able to get through to the surface. Some seeds are slow to germinate and these should be sown thickly in order that the plantlets may break the crust on the soil. It is a good plan to sow a few quick germinating seeds such as radish, cabbage or turnip with slow germinating celery, parsnip, carrot and the like. This will mark the row for early cultivation and help break the soil crust.

CULTIVATION As soon as plants in the row can be seen, begin cultivating very shallow and close as possible without damaging the plants. Away from the plants, deeper cultivation should be practiced, gradually lessening this as the plants grow to avoid root injury. Cultivate and hoe often enough so that you are cultivating the soil instead of ploughing out weeds. If under irrigation, water often enough to keep the soil in good moist condition; do not oversoak. Cultivate at least once between each irrigation until the crop is laid by.



VINE SEED WASHER

This type of Washer is used to separate the seed from the pulp after threshing. Will wash cantaloupe, cucumber, or other vine seed. Seed is then ready to be spread on the drying trays.

HOTBEDS

Some provision for starting certain plants earlier than in the open air is desirable. A hotbed will fill this need and pay for itself many times over. First class hardy plants can easily be grown and the surplus may be sold to your neighbors.

(Continued on page 6)

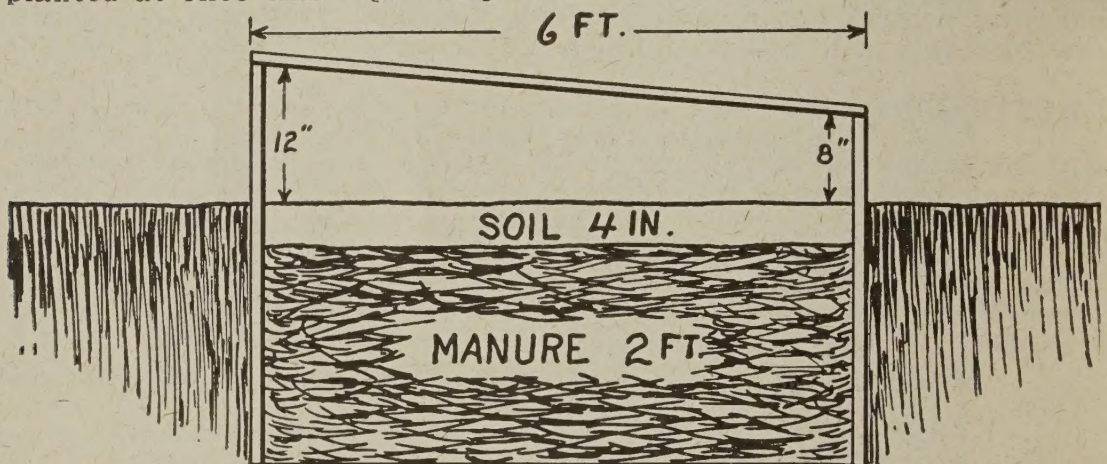
SUCCESSFUL GARDENING

(Continued from page 5)

Construction is not expensive or difficult. It is well to plan unit sizes which are generally six feet long and three feet wide since regular hotbed sash comes in three by six feet size. If sash is not available locally, write and we will tell you where this can be purchased. The frame can be built for one or more sash as needed. Use good lumber, making the north side 12 inches high and sloping to 8 inches high on the south. One by four, or two by four pieces should be fitted flatwise across the inside of the frame flush at the top to form a joint between the sash and properly support them, or better still use grooved slides for this purpose.

The pit should be dug about two feet deep, six feet wide and as long as needed for the size bed desired. In districts where rainfall is light, boarding up the sides of the pit is unnecessary. The pit should always be in a well drained location.

The best heating material that is available is fresh horse manure containing a liberal quantity of straw bedding. What is wanted in the hotbed is a steady but moderate lasting heat. To secure this, the manure should be forked over, shaken apart and if dry, watered and allowed to begin heating the second time. The object being to get the whole mass into a uniform degree of fermentation. As soon as this is accomplished it is fit for use. When filling the pit, carefully spread each forkful of manure, treading it down so as to make the bed as uniform as possible in solidity, composition and moisture. Good garden soil should be filled in, as shown in the accompanying illustration, to a depth of 4 to 6 inches. Soon fermentation will start and an excessive heat will prevail for about a week. If seeds are planted at once this high temperature may be disastrous.



The essentials for success are a steady uniform degree of heat and moisture. In colder climates it is well to bank up with soil around the outside of the frame to make it air tight.

PLANTING THE BEDS

Tomato and pepper seed may be planted in three or four inch rows, spacing the seed about four to six to the inch. Planted in this manner one ounce will sow about ten to twelve feet of hotbed that is six feet wide. We suggest that the seed be treated with Semesan or Cuprocide before planting. If the plants "damp off" in the beds they may be sprayed with a solution of Semesan or Cuprocide as instructed on the package. These can be purchased through your local drugstore.

On page 77 you will find suggestions regarding the watering and ventilation of the bed, also hardening off of the plants.

COLD FRAMES

Same directions as for the hotbed except that no pit is dug or heating material is used. In colder climates, plants cannot be started so early; wait until the sun gives more warmth. During extremely cold weather it is a good plan to scatter straw over the sash to a depth of about one foot. This should be done each night or during cloudy weather, removing the straw during the sunlit hours.

STARTING PLANTS INDOORS AND IN FLATS

If you will turn to page 119 you will find under the article "Growing Flowers from Seed" some information about starting plants in flats.

COMBATING INSECTS AND WORMS

Each year after harvest, clean up all refuse left by the crop. Burn all weeds and rubbish, if any, in the fence rows and corners. Fall plough as this will help destroy eggs or insects harbored in the soil. These are preventive measures. When insects

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A good field of ripened cucumbers showing a portion of the field piled ready to thresh.

SUCCESSFUL GARDENING

(Continued from page 6)

appear, start controlling at once. On our own crops, we use dust insecticides. We list Aphicide and dusters on pages 88 and 89. You will find instructions as to dusting on page 87.

WINTER STORAGE OF ROOT VEGETABLES

Root crops such as beet, carrot, parsnip, potatoes, rutabagas, salsify and turnip may be stored for winter use in either a root cellar, dark basement or in outdoor pits.

In any case, the storage should be well drained and ventilated. Tops should always be removed. When storing in root cellar put in alternate layers of roots and sand; this will prevent shriveling. Storing in pits may be accomplished by making a shallow excavation 3 or 4 feet wide and 6 inches deep. Put a good layer of straw in this trench and over the sides. Pile the vegetables in a conical pile, the length depending upon the amount to be stored. Next cover the vegetables with one or two feet of straw and as the weather gets colder cover with sufficient soil to prevent freezing. Some ventilation is necessary and can be secured by leaving a slight space at the top with the straw exposed, or by inserting a drain tile or wooden ventilator. Ventilator should be provided with a cap to keep out the rain and with a screen to exclude rodents.

A Delicious Dish

for Spring Appetites

Mary Washington

The best of several rust resistant strains originated by the Bureau of Plant Industry. The shoots are larger and grow more rapidly than others. Stalks are very thick and grow unusually tall without branching. Color, an attractive deep green with purple tips.

Even the largest shoots are firm, tender and richly flavored.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) prepaid

Asparagus

GROW PLENTY OF BEANS

Beans like a dry and rather light soil, though they will do well in any garden soil if not planted too early in spring. Planting should be delayed until all danger of frost is over. Dwarfs are earliest and most hardy as a general rule. In garden culture, beans are usually planted about 2 inches deep, in rows 18 inches apart, and 3 inches apart in the row; in field culture, in drills 2 to 3 feet apart so as to cultivate with horse or tractor. Until blossoming season, frequent but shallow cultivation should be given. Deep cultivation after the plants show bloom is very apt to ruin the crop. Two pounds will plant 100 feet of drill, and sixty pounds is sufficient for an acre.

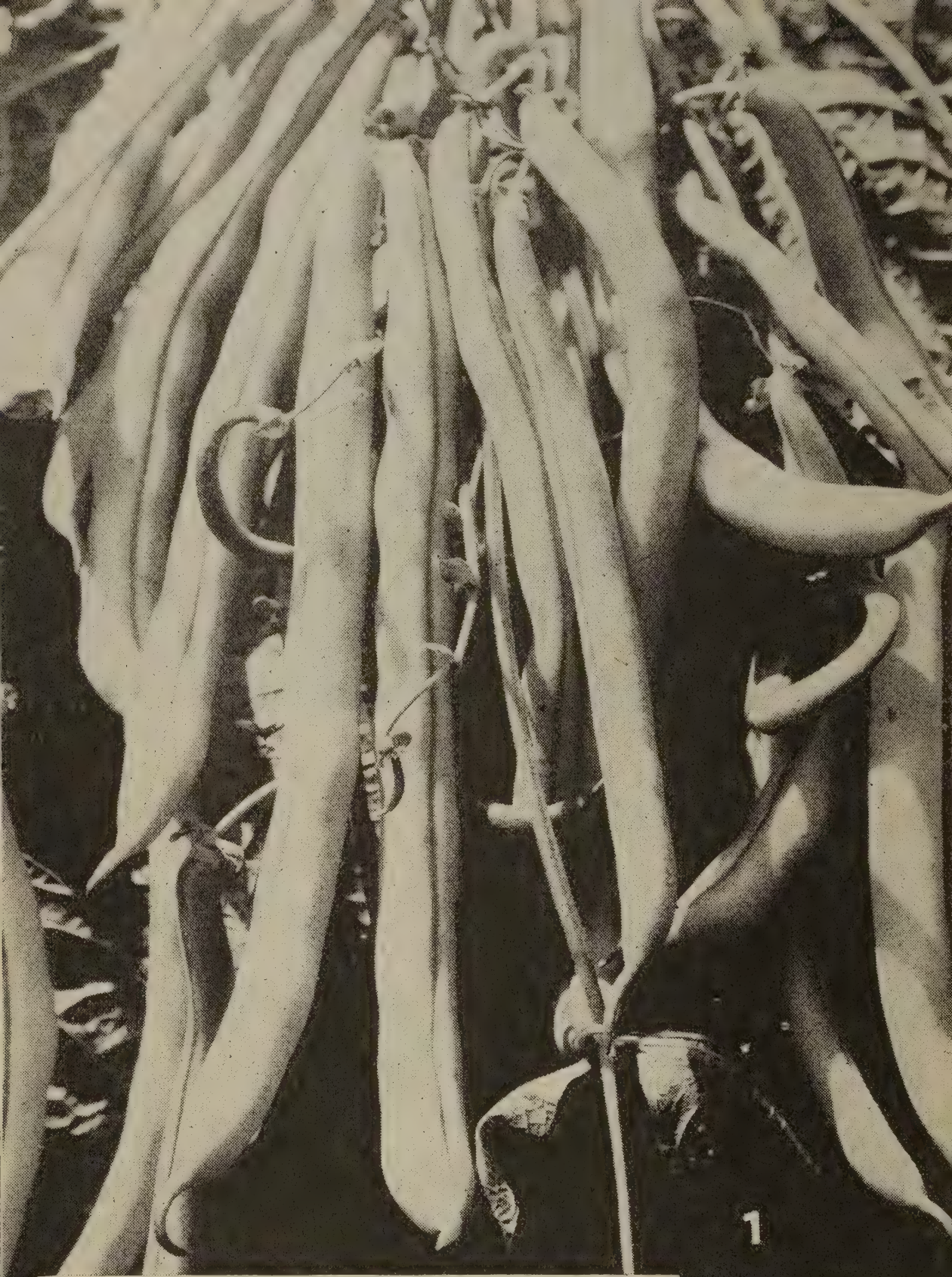
Running beans, especially the Limas, are more tender than the Dwarfs; therefore, planting must be delayed still later, or until liability to rot in consequence of cold, damp weather has passed. Plant five or six beans in each hill, about 2 inches deep, hills 3 feet apart each way. Two pounds of seed will be sufficient for 100 hills of Limas, or 30 to 50 pounds of Limas per acre when drilled.

To afford a regular succession of crops throughout the season, plant every two weeks after the first planting until midsummer.

See Page 3 for Preparation of the Soil.

See Page 87 and 88 for control of Mexican Bean Beetle and Bean Aphis.

Beans



No. 1 Pencil Pod Black Wax
No. 2 Bush Beans growing on one of our Cortez seed farms



Plentiful 49 days. A green, flat-podded bush bean, an improved and more productive variety of the Bountiful type. Plants are very productive, bearing long, medium deep green straight pods somewhat larger than Bountiful. Because the pods fill up well, usually having eight or nine seeds, the snap beans are more uniformly straight and attractive. Pods are brittle and stringless. Seeds large, kidney-shaped, and black. While Plentiful is not claimed to be rust resistant, trials in Florida showed no rust damage alongside Bountiful plantings that were severely infected.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 30c) (lb., 45c) (5 lbs., \$2.00) prepaid

Landreth Stringless Green Pod 53 days. We offer the improved strain, fine for home gardening, good shipper. The pods are fleshy, being fully rounded, before the beans begin to attain any size, and remain crisp and tender longer than many other sorts.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 30c) (lb., 45c) (5 lbs., \$2.00) prepaid

New Stringless Green Pod 53 days. Highly desirable for truckers and canners. Similar to Full Measure, but hardier and a more dependable cropper. Plant medium large, erect, somewhat thick stemmed, heavily productive. Pods 6 to 6½ inches long, nearly straight, dark green, round, meaty, succulent; absolutely stringless, totally without fiber and we know of no sort having better quality.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 30c) (lb., 45c) (5 lbs., \$2.00) prepaid

Stringless Black Valentine 53 days. Well adapted for market garden use and for early shipping. Plant large, erect, prolific, very attractive. Oval pods 6½ to 7 inches long, nearly straight, dark green, strictly stringless and of fine quality and delicate flavor; retains color and texture in shipping long distance.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 30c) (lb., 45c) (5 lbs., \$2.00) prepaid

Pencil Pod Black Wax 52 days. A medium early, very hardy sort. The round stringless pods are long and of excellent quality. The vigorous plants are less liable to rust or blight than most other wax podded sorts.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 30c) (lb., 45c) (5 lbs., \$2.00) prepaid

Round Pod Kidney Wax 52 days. Also known as Brittle Wax. Valuable for the home garden as well as canning. Plant erect, medium large, prolific. Pods handsome, waxy light yellow; 5½ to 6 inches long, round, fleshy, brittle, stringless and without fiber.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 30c) (lb., 50c) (5 lbs., \$2.15) prepaid

Burpee's Improved Bush Lima 75 days. Plant large, erect, vigorous, very productive; the pods contain 4 to 5 large, plump, flat, greenish white seed.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 30c) (lb., 50c) (5 lbs., \$2.15) prepaid

Fordhook Bush Lima 75 days. The large seeded dwarf Lima, most used by market gardeners. Potato lima type. Plants large, upright, vigorous, highly productive; pods contain three or four large green, thick, oval seeds of excellent quality. Dry beans white with greenish tinge.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 30c) (lb., 50c) (5 lbs., \$2.15) prepaid

Beans



A plant of Hopi Lima Beans

Baby Fordhook Lima 70 days. Developed at Ohio Experiment Station from Fordhook crossed with Henderson's Bush Lima. Plant small but well branched and prolific. Foliage and pods resemble Henderson's. Pods; length $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, slightly curved; contain 3 to 4 small plump seeds of high quality; color deep green early changing to light cream at maturity.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c) (lb., 45c) (5 lbs., \$2.00) prepaid

Hopi Lima (Large) 75 days. Has been grown in a dry country for so many generations by the Hopi Indians that it is outstanding in drouth resistance. This is the large seeded variety; slightly larger than Henderson Bush Lima and one-third thicker; color creamy white. Flavor is true Lima. Vining sort, bears heavily until frost. Does not require staking.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.75) prepaid

Henderson Bush Lima 65 days. The baby Lima so extensively used as the dry bean and for canning. Plant medium in size and heavily productive. Pods small and usually contain 4 to 5 seeds. As a green shell bean you will like its splendid quality. Dry beans, white.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c) (lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.75) prepaid

King of the Garden Lima 88 days. A splendid climber, well liked by those having a limited garden space as a few hills will supply a good sized family. Pods 6 inches long, straight with 4 to 5 large, thick, flat, white beans.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c) (lb., 45c) (5 lbs., \$2.00) prepaid

Kentucky Wonder Pole 65 days. The best known and most popular pole bean, good for home, market gardening and canning. Strong climber, hardy, very prolific over a long season. Pods practically round, curved with wrinkled surface, good quality; slightly stringy, fibrous, very brittle.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c) (lb., 45c) (5 lbs., \$2.00) prepaid

White Kentucky Wonder Pole (Morse's 191). A new rust resistant white seeded pole bean. Strong growing, highly productive, setting pods from base to top of vine. At edible stage the long, smooth, straight pods are stringless, succulent, and tender, color dark green. Has established a premium market for itself in Florida and Southern California.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 30c) (lb., 45c) (5 lbs., \$2.00) prepaid

Great Northern A very early dry bean. Larger than the navy beans, very prolific and the flavor exceptionally good. Grow a nice lot of this variety for your own use.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c) (lb., 35c) (5 lbs., \$1.45) prepaid

Pinto The Colorado Pinto Bean has taken a prominent place in the shell bean market, and the sales now amount to several million dollars a year. Vines short and do not require staking.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c) (lb., 35c) (5 lbs., \$1.45) prepaid

BEETS ARE EASILY GROWN

Plant 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill. Ten pounds will sow an acre in 18-inch rows.

One of the profitable crops for the market grower. If desirable to be very early they may be grown in the hotbed and transplanted. Plant as early in the spring as the weather will permit. Beets will stand light frosts. The rows should be 16 to 20 inches apart and the seed planted from 1 to 1½ inches deep. Thin to 2 to 3 inches apart. Plant some thickly for greens.

Table Varieties

Beets

Crosby's Egyptian

55 days. A splendid home and market garden sort. Tops medium in size, roots flat-globe shaped with small tap root; very dark purplish red. Flesh is deep purplish red zoned with a lighter shade; crisp and tender.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.80) (5 lbs., \$7.75) prepaid

Early Wonder or Boston Crosby

53 days. Valuable to truckers and shippers as a first early variety; much used for fall plantings. Tops medium small, erect, roots semi-globular, blood red, with small tap roots. The flesh is a beautiful red, slightly zoned with a lighter shade; tender and of good quality.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.80) (5 lbs., \$7.75) prepaid

Perfected Detroit

55 days. A refined very uniform Detroit Dark Red; so good that it won an award of merit as being one of the "All America" introductions. Recommended as best strain of Detroit for truckers and produce shippers.

The Detroit Dark Red listed below is the strain used by canners.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.85) (5 lbs., \$8.25) prepaid

Green Top Bunching

52 days. An early extremely attractive new bunching beet. Tops medium sized and erect, foliage grayish-green and does not turn red or brown late in the season. Roots round, smooth, and glossy. Flesh finest grained and less fibrous than most bunching beets.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 70c) (lb., \$2.10) (5 lbs., \$9.25) prepaid

Detroit Dark Red

58 days. An outstanding variety for canning. Our stock is very uniform as to size of tops, also shape and size of roots. Top small, slender, erect; roots globe shape, symmetrical with small collar and small tap roots; interior very uniform in color with zones barely discernible, flesh seemingly being a solid ball of blood red meat; remains tender and of highest quality until full grown.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.85) (5 lbs., \$8.25) prepaid



Beet Green Top Bunching

Swiss Chard

Same Culture as Beet

Excellent Feed for Chickens

Special Large White Ribbed, Dark Green Leaves

This select strain has astonishingly wide stems which when creamed take the place of asparagus. Leaves smooth and dark green.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.40) (5 lbs., \$6.15) prepaid

Lucullus

Makes a strong growing plant with extra large leaves which are thick and heavily crumpled. Yields an enormous amount of greens and has thick white stalks.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.40) (5 lbs., \$6.15) prepaid

Mangel Wurzel or Stock Beet

GROWING AND HARVESTING STOCK BEET

★ Practically all of the High Milk Production Records in contests are made with Mangel Wurzel as part of the Ration, in some cases as high as 100 lbs. daily being fed.

Splendid feed for cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry, keeping stock and poultry in healthy condition throughout the winter months, when other green feeds are not readily available. Combined with grain it is worth almost as much, pound for pound, as grain as it aids digestion and assimilation. Do not feed whole to cattle. Roots should be shredded or sliced rather fine.

Plant early in the spring about 2 weeks before the last frost; 5 to 8 pounds of seed per acre in rows 24 inches apart. Rather flat-lying fairly heavy soil, that has been well fertilized and plowed as deeply as possible

is best. Thin to 12 to 15 inches apart when the plants are 4 to 6 inches tall. Cultivate frequently and keep free of weeds. If you wish to begin feeding early in the fall pull 2 or 3 days supply at a time. Before freezing weather, harvest the remainder of the crop and remove the tops but do not cut the top of the beets. Pile about a ton in a place and cover with 5 or 6 inches of earth, leaving a small place on top of the pile open except to cover with tops (this is for ventilation). Later, when cold weather comes, cover all over with more earth to prevent freezing, or store in a cellar.

Mangel Wurzel usually contain 5 to 7 per cent sugar and on good soil you should grow 25 to 50 tons per acre.



Danish Sludstrup

Danish Sludstrup 150 days. The favorite sort in northern European countries where root crops are the important stock food. The only one of the heavy yielding sorts containing as high percentage of food value in proportion to weight. Color of skin, deep yellow; flesh, white. Growth is two-thirds above ground, which makes harvesting easy. Smooth small tops, small tap roots.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.40) (5 lbs., \$6.15) prepaid

Giant Half Sugar Rose Top

150 days. Higher in sugar content than other varieties. Roots long oval, tapered; grayish white with white colored shoulder; flesh white.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.40) (5 lbs., \$6.15) prepaid

Broccoli

If you like cauliflower try broccoli too

Green Sprouting 60 days. An entirely different and distinct vegetable, long a favorite in Europe. The plants branch freely and each branch terminates in a head or bud cluster. Can be cooked for about twenty minutes and served in the same way as asparagus or cauliflower. Culture much the same as cauliflower, although more easily and successfully grown in the northern states.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 35c) (¼ lb., \$1.00) (lb., \$3.50) (5 lbs., \$15.40) prepaid

Number of days given is time from transplanting plants until ready for use. Plants are ready to set 4 to 5 weeks after planting seed.

1 oz. of Seed to 3,000 Plants— $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per acre

● Cabbage may be grown in all parts of the United States and special directions regarding the time and methods of planting applicable to all localities cannot be given. In general, north of the 40th parallel the early sorts should be sown very early in hot beds, hardening off gradually by exposing them to the night air and transplanting as early as hard freezing weather is over, setting 18 to 36 inches apart, according to the size and variety. South of the 40th parallel sow about the middle of September or later, according to the latitude, transplanting to cold frames if necessary to keep through the winter and setting in open ground as early as possible in the spring. It is important that the plants should not be shaded or crowded in the seed bed or they will run up weak and slender and will not stand transplanting well.

See page 5 under article "Successful Gardening" for information regarding the building and maintaining of hotbeds.

Cabbage should be hoed every week and the ground stirred as they advance in growth throwing up a little earth to the plants until they begin to head when they should be thoroughly cultivated and left to mature. Loosening of the roots will sometimes retard the bursting of the full grown heads. To destroy root maggots, pour a small quantity of a solution made of one ounce of corrosive sublimate to 10 gallons of water at the base of the plant. Be very careful, as this solution is deadly poison. For control of aphids and cabbage worms see Aphicide R-1, page 88. Dusting should be thorough, early in the season, and continued as necessary up to the time of cutting heads for use. Gather for winter storage before freezing weather sets in. Do not remove the leaves or soil.

Stand the plants upright in a cool cellar with roots in the sand or store in pits or trenches, roots up. If pitted, cover with a layer of straw; then with soil. Thickness of the cover will depend on weather conditions. The pits should be in a well drained soil and some ventilation given through the soil covering to the straw by means of a pipe or tile.

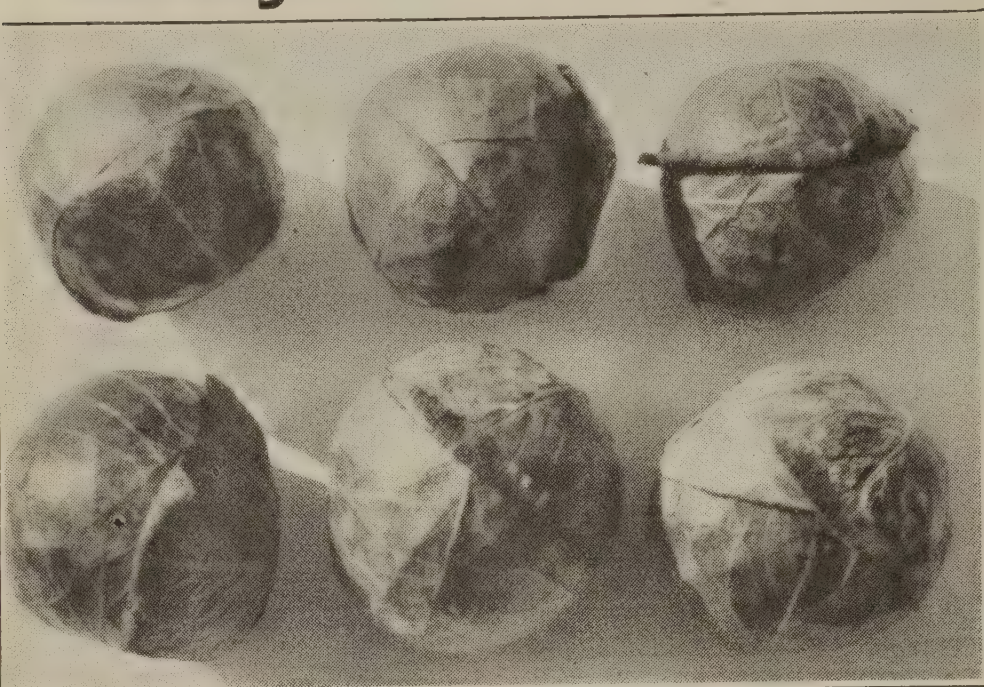


Improved Copenhagen 66 days. An extra early strain grown by Madsen. Is nearly as early as Golden Acre but with heads as large as Copenhagen Market. A heavy yielding full heading sort and we recommend it highly to commercial cabbage growers.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75) (lb., \$6.00)

Cabbage

First early varieties



Golden Acre

Copenhagen Market

Copenhagen Market 68 days. Plants compact with short stems and hard round heads, weighing three to four pounds; uniform in size and of good keeping quality, excellent for early market and early kraut.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15) (lb., \$4.00) (5 lbs., \$17.60) prepaid

Charleston Wakefield 71 days. Used in the south for winter shipping to northern markets; excellent for home garden and trucking. Nearly a week later than Jersey Wakefield, but one-half larger heads; heart shaped, weight four to five pounds.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 35c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00) (lb., \$3.50) (5 lbs., \$15.40) prepaid

Early Jersey Wakefield 62 days. The earliest and the surest heading of the pointed head types; weighs about 2 lbs., very solid, uniformly pointed, of excellent quality and borne on short stems. Plants are hardy, resisting cold and unfavorable conditions.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 35c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00) (lb., \$3.50) (5 lbs., \$15.40) prepaid

Golden Acre 64 days. An extra early round variety producing tightly folded, well balanced heads of excellent quality; weight about three pounds, valuable for early market and shipping.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15) (lb., \$4.25) (5 lbs., \$18.50) prepaid

Cabbage

Midseason varieties

Enkhuizen Glory 75 days. Particularly valuable for kraut, globe shaped, sure heading, splendid keeping variety. Heads six to eight pounds, medium short stem.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15) (lb., \$4.00) (5 lbs., \$17.60) prepaid

Marion Market (Yellows Resistant Copenhagen) 78 days. Plants larger and coarser than Copenhagen Market. Heads round and with crisp tenderness of the parent cabbage.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.20) (lb., \$4.60) (5 lbs., \$20.00) prepaid

Wisconsin All Seasons (Yellows Resistant) 95 days. Should be planted instead of the original variety where soil is infested with yellows. Weight 9 to 10 pounds.
(Unable to Supply)

Cabbage

Danish Ballhead 95 days. One of the finest late cabbages; plants of medium size, short stem, large heads, flat globe shaped. Weight about nine pounds, very firm and solid, keeps perfectly in storage until late spring.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.20) (lb., \$4.60) (5 lbs., \$20.00) prepaid

Ferry's Hollander 100 days. Decidedly the best variety of late cabbage. Heads become firm while still rather small, reach a good marketable size in 100 days after planting, but continue to enlarge, becoming mature in about 120 days. Plants medium small, allowing closer planting than any other late cabbage; short stemmed; erect and compact; extremely hardy; heads spherical; $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 inches in diameter and weighs 6-7 pounds; remarkably firm and solid, splendid quality and keeps perfectly in storage until late spring.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75) (lb., \$6.00) prepaid

Mammoth Red Rock 90 days. The largest and outstanding red cabbage; round heads weighing 7 to 9 lbs. Intense dark red; a sure header.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25) (lb., \$4.75) (5 lbs., \$20.90) prepaid

Cabbage Marion Market

Penn State Ballhead

105 days. Desirable for winter storage and for kraut in districts free of Cabbage Yellows. Heads weigh about $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, extremely hard solid globe in shape, 6 inches to 7 inches deep. Diameter $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25) (lb., \$4.75) (5 lbs., \$20.90) prepaid

Wisconsin Hollander

115 days. Developed from the Hollander Cabbage. Heavy yielder on land infested so badly with yellows disease that non-resistant strains fail completely. Plants large and hardy; heads globular to flattened globe, very firm, excellent quality, and keep well into the spring; weight seven to nine pounds.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40) (lb., \$5.15) (5 lbs., \$21.50) prepaid





No. 1 Carrot seed growing on one
 of our Cortez farms
 No. 2 Streamliner Carrot
 No. 3 Carrot, Nantes Coreless
 No. 4 Carrot, Red Cored Chantenay



Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 100 ft. of row—2 to 4 lbs. per acre

Rows 14 to 20 in. apart

Culture—see page 18

Carrot

Bagley Danvers 78 days. An excellent, heavily productive sort for market garden and shipping. Roots deep orange, tapered, stump-rooted. Flesh deep orange, tender and of good quality. Similar to Danvers Half Long, but having broader shoulder and longer root.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.75) (5 lbs., \$7.70) prepaid

Chantenay, Red Cored 70 days. A decided improvement over the well known Chantenay because of the better color, texture, and quality of flesh. An excellent all purpose medium early variety. Desirable for home, market garden and canner's use. Dependable heavy yielder. Roots deep reddish orange, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at the shoulder, tapers, stump rooted; core reddish orange, almost the same color as the flesh; fine grained and tender; of sweet, delicate flavor.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.75) (5 lbs., \$7.70) prepaid

Danvers, Red Cored 75 days. Used extensively for shipping. Well liked for home and market garden use. The roots bright deep orange, 6 to 7 inches long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick, uniformly tapered to the blunt end. Core inconspicuous because it is the same color as the crisp, tender flesh.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.75) (5 lbs., \$7.70) prepaid

Imperator 77 days. An outstanding type bred for market garden use, and for shipping. Tops medium, but strong enough for good bunching. Roots 7 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, having sloping shoulders diameter of which is $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches, smooth, deep rich orange; uniformly tapered to a semi-blunt end. Flesh rich orange color, extending to center of root, with indistinct core; fine grained, tender and of fine quality.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.75) (5 lbs., \$7.70) prepaid

Morse's Bunching 77 days. Tops short, foliage rather closely cut, stems medium size. Roots at maturity are $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 inches in size, almost cylindrical with rounded shoulders and are well stumped.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.75) (5 lbs., \$7.70) prepaid

Nantes Improved Coreless 68 days. Our stock of this is more refined and of better quality than much that is offered as Nantes. An excellent sort for home garden or market, but too tender to be a good shipper, desirable for frame culture. Tops small, roots bright orange, cylindrical, blunt-ended. Flesh reddish orange, crisp, tender and of very delicate flavor, practically coreless.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c) (lb., \$2.25) (5 lbs., \$9.90) prepaid

Streamliner 79 days. An ideal new bunching carrot for shippers and market gardeners. Tops short, rather sparse, dark green, and strong. Roots long, slender, nearly cylindrical; at maturity 8 to 10 inches long by $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at shoulder; grow completely underground. Color very deep orange, cores small and uniformly red.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.75) (5 lbs., \$7.70) prepaid

Supreme Half Long 75 days. Resembles a small refined Danvers with short tops. Root 6 to 7 inches long, about 2 inches in diameter at shoulder, tapering to half stump; smooth and of excellent color. Flesh tender, sweet, fine flavored, dark red, with small core having same color as rest of the flesh. 1937 "All America" winner.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.75) (5 lbs., \$7.70) prepaid

Touchon 70 days. Highly desirable for home and market garden. Tops small, roots 7 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. Orange-scarlet, straight, cylindrical, strictly stump rooted. Flesh deep orange with inconspicuous core. Fine flavor, tender and sweet. Similar to Nantes but preferred by many growers because of greater length and stronger tops.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c) (lb., \$2.25) (5 lbs., \$9.90) prepaid

CARROT CULTURE

Any good soil is suitable. It is a good plan to plant a few radish seeds with the carrot, as carrot starts slowly and the radish marks the rows so they can be cultivated before the carrot comes up. Plant rows same distance apart as beets and thin to about 4 inches apart in the row, or, if from 2 to 4 inches apart, they need not be thinned. Cover about 1 inch deep. Cultivate often and thoroughly. Sowing may be made as early in the spring as the soil can be put in good condition, or up to June 15 to 20. Plant the best seed obtainable. That is the quality we offer you.

See Page 3 for Preparation of the Seed Bed and Storage Page 7.

Sow $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 100 feet of row, 2 to 4 pounds of seed per acre. Rows 14 to 20 inches apart.



Jim and Robert Burrell in a fine field of Carrot seed growing on one of our farms near Rocky Ford

HOW TO GROW CAULIFLOWER

1 OZ. OF SEED TO 3,000 PLANTS

1 lb. grows plants for seven acres

● Very few crops yield as good returns as Cauliflower when properly grown. The main requisites for success are more or less flat, very rich, medium to heavy soil; abundant moisture; cool weather during heading season; freedom from worms and other pests that eat the leaves so they cannot be tied over the curd properly, protecting it from the sun; and, above all, good seed.

Cauliflower requires more care in growing than most crops. It is therefore advisable to go slow at first until experienced in growing. As the heads form best in cool weather, the seed should be sown very early in the spring and transplanted to open ground when danger of hard freezing is over. Six to eight weeks from seed is the best age for this. Rows may be two and one-half to three and one-half feet apart and plants 18 inches to 3 feet in the row, depending on the variety. Here at Rocky Ford seed is sown in seed beds about April 15th and transplanted during June. This allows the heads to form during the cool fall months. Irrigate often and force the growth of large leaves to protect the heads from the sun; do not oversoak and kill the ground. Dust often and thoroughly. We believe this is where most growers fail. Worms and aphids must not be allowed to destroy the leaves and the marketing of filth-covered heads is unprofitable, to say the least.

We recommend Rotenone No. 1 Dust for destroying aphids and worms.

When the heads are about 2 inches across (in most cases) tie up the leaves, using different colored strings each day. This will aid in cutting. Cauliflower should be packed tightly in the crates; too loose packing will result in damaged heads during shipping. Crates are loaded upside down so that the Cauliflower will shed water from the melting ice, as top icing is necessary in shipping.

WE OFFER ONLY THE BEST DOMESTIC SEED. Danish grown seed is not available.

Days given represent time from setting of plants to marketable stage—see page 2 for further information.



Snowball No. 16 65 days. Seed produced by one of the best Holland growers who is now in this country. Suited to shipping long distances. Plant medium width with up-standing, medium green outer leaves. Head slightly larger than Snowball, firm, solid and very white; well protected by inner, curled leaves; curd free from small protruding leaves and of fine texture.

(Pkt., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c) (oz., \$2.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$6.40) (lb., \$24.00)
(5 lbs., \$105.60) prepaid

Early Snowball "A" 52 days. An extremely early maturing strain of the short leaved type somewhat similar to Early Snowball but is domestic grown seed. Heads medium size, snow white, deep, smooth and compact. Leaves sufficiently large to afford good protection to the head.

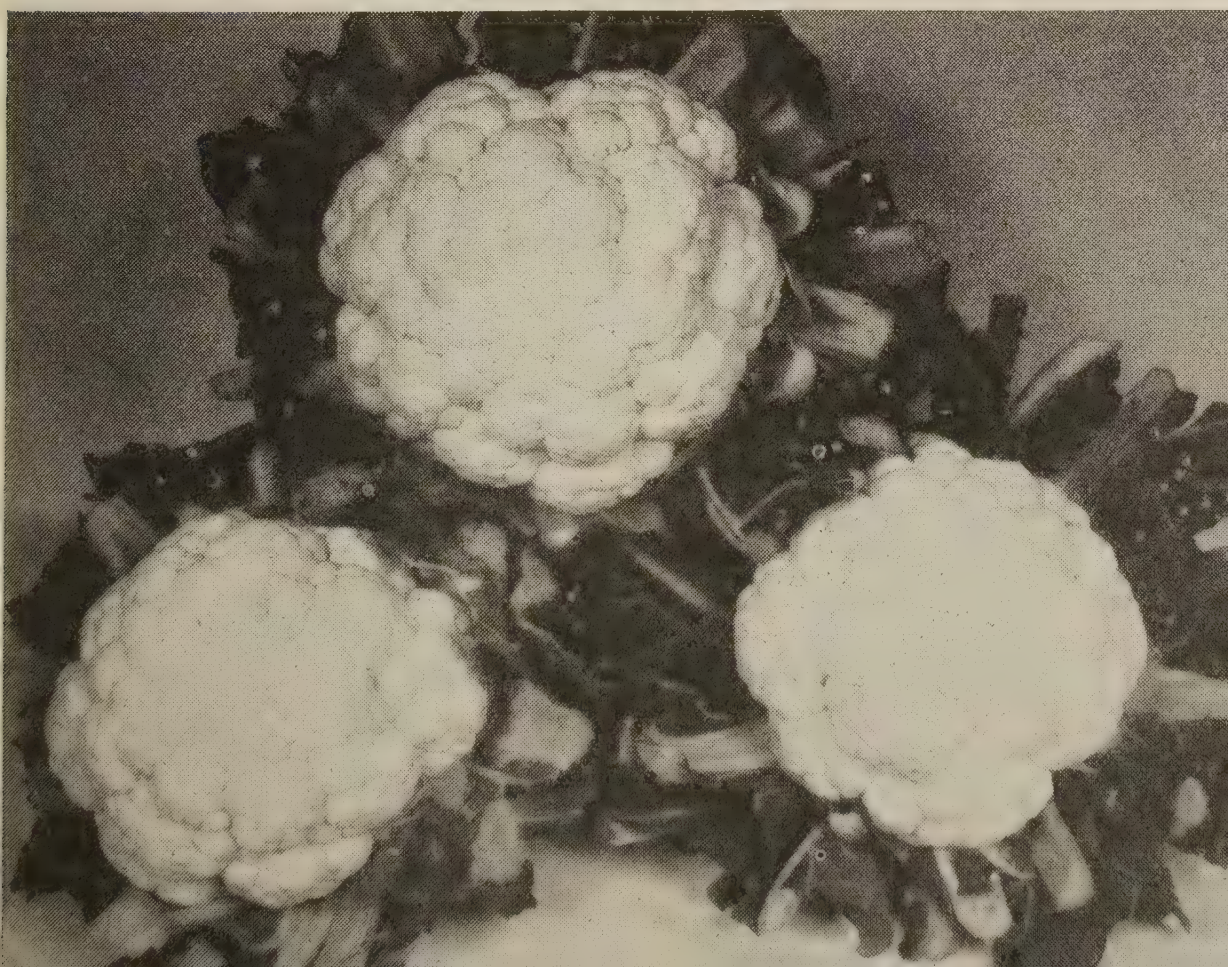
(Pkt., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c) (oz., \$2.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$6.40) (lb., \$24.00)
(5 lbs., \$105.60) prepaid

Snowball "X" 60 days. Slightly later maturing and with heavier foliage than Early Snowball "A." Domestic grown seed. Produces large, solid, white heads of fine quality. Suggest using where weather conditions are unfavorable for growing a very early maturing strain. A self protecting type somewhat on the order of Snowdrift. Should satisfy the most critical grower.

(Pkt., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c) (oz., \$2.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$6.40) (lb., \$24.00)
(5 lbs., \$105.60) prepaid

Cauliflower Snowball "X"

19



GROWING AND HARVESTING CELERY

★Celery requires an abundance of moisture at all stages of growth but will not endure flooding for any length of time. Seed is sown from February to May in beds either drilled or broadcast. This seed must be planted very shallow, is slow to germinate and the bed must be kept wet. The beds may be covered with burlap sacks until the plants begin to come to the surface, when the sacks must be removed at once. The seedlings will be ruined if the sacks are left on even one day too long. After the seedlings are well started, they may be transplanted or thinned out to give them room to make stocky plants. If broadcast, seedlings should be two or three inches each way or if in drills, one inch apart in six inch rows will give strong plants. Usually three months will be required for seed to produce a plant ready to transplant into the field. Here at Rocky Ford seed is planted during March and transplanted during June.



Showing how celery is packed in the trench

Celery plants are usually set in 3 to 3½ foot rows, plants placed about 7 inches apart in the row. Frequent cultivation and irrigation is necessary; an abundance of fertilizer must be used unless the soil is exceptionally rich.

As the plants approach maturity they must be blanched by hilling with earth or with boards or special blanching paper. Late celery should be trenched at the approach of freezing

weather. The trench should be dug in well drained soil 12 to 15 inches wide, as deep as the plants are tall and as long as desired. Dig the plants with roots on and set them close together in the trench, watering the soil about the roots but being careful to keep the tops dry. Should the plant begin to wilt, water the roots without wetting the stalks or leaves as this will cause rotting. Cover with boards to shade and keep temperature above freezing point when the weather gets cold by adding straw covered with soil as required. The stalks are gradually blanched and may be used during the winter.

No vegetable requires more careful handling in seed production than Celery.

Our Celery seed represents the most expert care to produce the most desirable and reliable seed.

Celery Epicure



No amount of effort on the part of the grower

will overcome the handicap of poor celery seed

Celery

Epicure 115 days. Early green celery about in season with Easy Blanching. Shows resistance to fusarium yellows. Height 22-28 inches; foliage erect, compact; plants medium sized, cylindrical; edible stem 8 to 10 inches to first joint, broad, thick, smooth, round. Inner stems creamy white. Hearts full.

(Pkt., 15c) (oz., 60c) (¼ lb., \$1.85) (lb., \$6.75) (5 lbs., \$29.25)
prepaid

Golden Plume or Wonderful Positively the earliest maturing variety, and one that resists blight. It is one of the Golden Self Blanching type, but the plants are shorter and more compact. The stalks are brittle and blanch quickly to an attractive golden color, possessing an even nut-like flavor.

(Pkt., 15c) (oz., 85c) (¼ lb., \$2.15) (lb., \$7.75) (5 lbs., \$34.00)
prepaid

Giant Pascal 140 days. Much used for trenching to produce celery hearts, matures late, and is one of the best for winter use. Plants make vigorous, compact growth, stalks thick, broad and solid; blanches to an attractive yellowish white.

(Pkt., 15c) (oz., 60c) (¼ lb., \$1.85) (lb., \$6.75) (5 lbs., \$29.25)
prepaid

Cornell No. 19 100 days. Cross between Golden Self Blanching and Utah, combining good characteristics of each; early, easily blanched and of outstanding quality. All-over height 24 inches; edible stocks 10½ inches. Highly resistant to fusarium yellows.

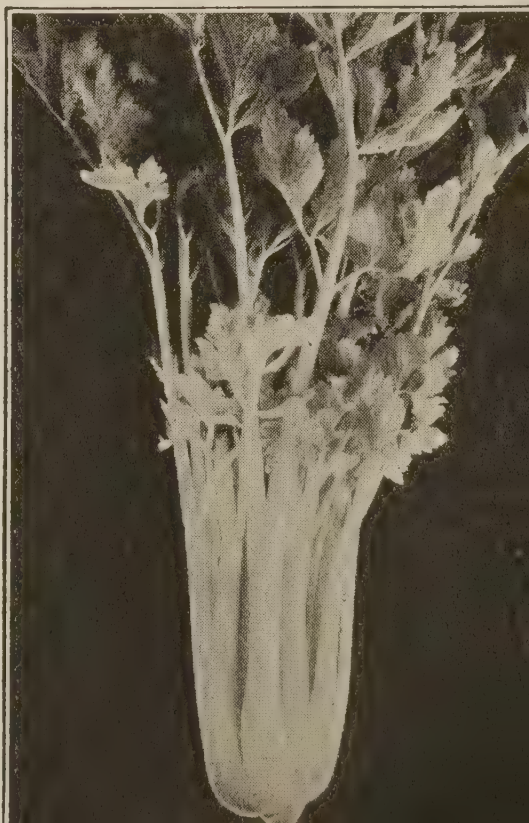
(Pkt., 15c) (oz., 95c) (¼ lb., \$3.00) (lb., \$11.00) (5 lbs., \$48.40)
prepaid

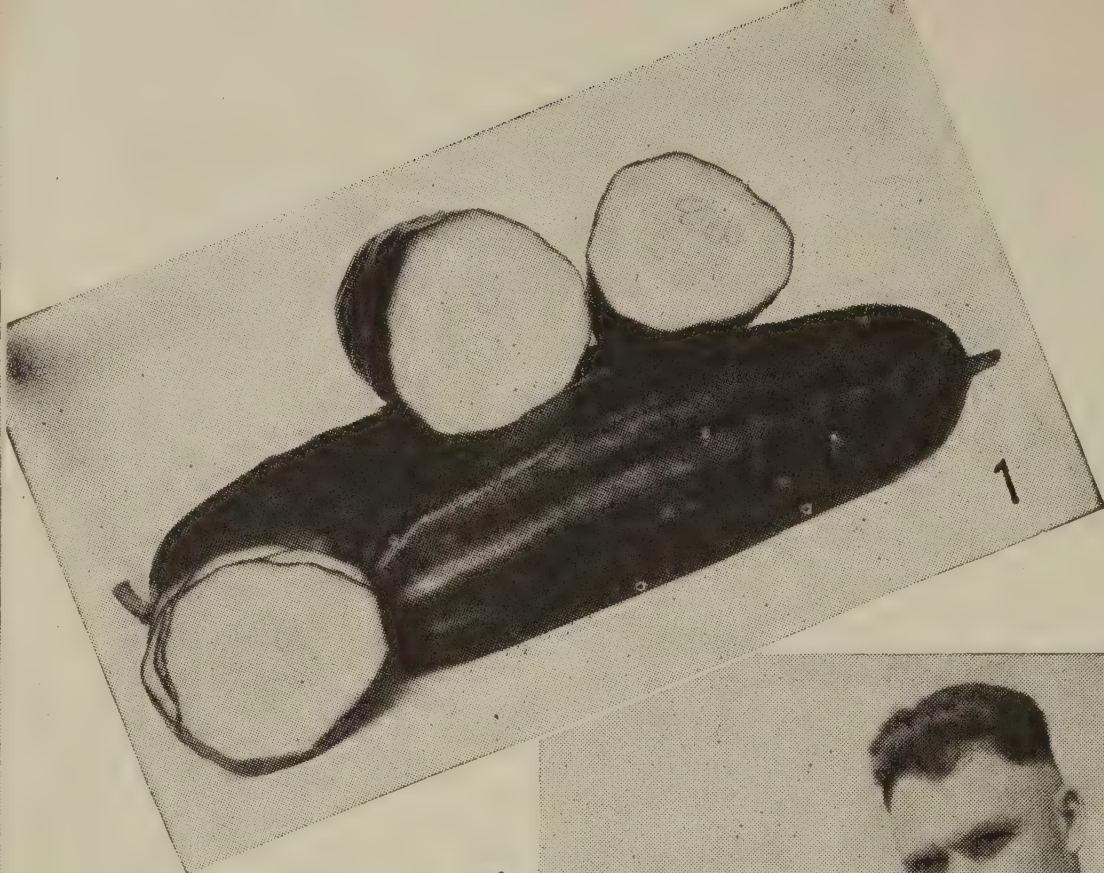
Tall Utah Just a shade earlier in maturity than regular Utah or Golden Crisp, and is slightly taller. The height under varying conditions runs from 24 inches to 30 inches. The foliage is medium green, slightly lighter than regular Utah but leaves have the same characteristic shape; edible stems usually 8 to 10 inches long, moderately broad, moderately thick, nicely rounded and slightly ridged. Plants are compact and cylindrical; hearts are full, good length, well blanched. Tall Utah also blanches somewhat quicker and lighter in color than regular Utah.

(Pkt., 15c) (oz., 85c) (¼ lb., \$2.15)
(lb., \$7.75) (5 lbs., \$34.00) prepaid

Utah No. 15 A pure line selection from Utah No. 99 which we formerly listed and is somewhat like Utah Crystal White Jumbo. Length 22 to 28 inches. Plants large, erect, compact. Full heart and composed of many thick, rounded stems; edible stems usually 8 to 10 inches, medium wide, thick, very much round and quite smooth. Outer stems dark green and inner, light green at maturity but can be readily blanched to clear greenish white.

(Pkt., 15c) (oz., 60c) (¼ lb., \$1.85)
¼ lb. limit to customer.





**No. 1 Cucumber, Burrell's
Earliest of All**

**No. 2 and 3 Straight-8 Cu-
cumber**

No. 4 Colorado Cucumber



A. & C. 68 days. Also known as Ace. A very fine dark green slicing variety that is becoming quite popular with shippers. Its outstanding value is the very dark green color which it retains well on the market. Color is carried well around the blossom end of the fruits and the light color stripes are practically eliminated. Fruits vary in length but average about 10 inches, straight and symmetrical. Recommended to experienced cucumber growers with the best of soil only, as under unfavorable conditions it sometimes does not perform as well as the older standard shipping sorts. White spined.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) (¼ lb., 85c) (lb., \$2.65) (5 lbs., \$11.25) prepaid

Black Diamond Dark Green Tipped (It Stays Green)

60 days. Our new stock of this carries its dark green color around the blossom end. Light colored stripes are practically eliminated. An early slicing sort, very popular in the south, especially in Florida, splendid for shipping. Fruits rich, deep green and retain their color for a long time, white spined. Size and shape much the same as Burrell's Earliest of All, but tapers more to the blossom end, rounded at both ends. Length 7 to 8 inches, thickness 2½ to 2¾ inches.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.85) (5 lbs., \$8.25) prepaid

Burrell's Klondike

63 days. One of our own introductions, outstanding in uniformity. It is desirable for shipping as well as being used extensively by picklers in the central states. Vigorous grower, yields abundantly, color medium dark green, not as dark as our Earliest of All, and may be used by those preferring a lighter color pickle or slicer; white spined slicers 8 inches long. 2½ inches thick, cylindrical.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.65) (5 lbs., \$7.25) prepaid

Burrell's Earliest of All

60 days. During the past 40 years, we have produced more cucumber seed than any other grower selling direct to planters. Burrell's Earliest of All is our own introduction and for several years we have sold more pounds of this variety than any other we grow. Fruits dark green, uniform, square ended; about 7 inches long as a slicer. Flesh pearly white and crisp. Gained its popularity with shippers because of earliness and quality. Ordinary pickling varieties of the black spine type are often undesirable for use in the South because the pickles are inclined to turn red. Burrell's Earliest of All never turns red and has now become the most popular variety for pickling in the South.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.85) (5 lbs., \$8.25) prepaid

Colorado

68 days. This variety has created a sensation with market growers due to its very dark green color and desirable shape for shipping. Color is carried well around the tip or blossom end of the fruit and it is not inclined to have the light color stripes. Fruits about 10 inches in length, straight, and symmetrical. A real money maker for the market grower and fully deserves being one of the "All America" winners. Vines vigorous, bears bountifully. A shy seeding sort and the price higher than many others for this reason. White spined.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) (¼ lb., 85c) (lb., \$2.65) (5 lbs., \$11.25) prepaid

Chinese Evergreen

58 days. The earliest, extra long slicer and one of the mildest cucumbers we have ever grown. Holds its glossy green color well; length 10 to 11 inches as slicer; resembles hothouse cucumber, easily grown where other varieties thrive. Fruits cylindrical and sharply tapered at the ends; recommended either for home or market garden; white spined. Is claimed to be resistant to Mosaic.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.65) (5 lbs., \$7.25) prepaid

Deltus

70 days. Also known as the Barteldes and was an "All America" winner under this name. As far as quality and appearance are concerned no better slicer has yet been introduced. Fruits are smooth, free from warts, very few spines, there is no darker green sort, and none that retains its color longer. Few seeds, slow to form. Thick ivory white flesh, free of bitterness; fruits cylindrical in shape with ends rounded. Many hothouse growers say it is the best they have grown, and they plant Deltus exclusively. Length 10-12 inches as slicer, thickness 3 inches, white spine; brings top market prices.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) (¼ lb., 85c) (lb., \$2.65) (5 lbs., \$11.25) prepaid

Cubit (New) 65 days. 1944 winner of All-America Bronze Medal. This new variety is of the A. & C. and Colorado class. Vines prolific; fruit smooth, unusually dark green color, cylindrical with blunt ends, length 8½ inches, small seed cavity. An excellent shipper. Holds its color, crisp texture, and flesh quality well in shipping or on the market.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) (¼ lb., 90c) (lb., \$3.00) prepaid

Longfellow 72 days. This variety is well named because of its long slender, handsome appearance. It is desirable for home garden and shipping, also sometimes used for greenhouse forcing. 12 to 14 inches long, 2½ inches thick, dark green, uniform, straight and attractive, white spined.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) (¼ lb., 85c) (lb., \$2.65) (5 lbs., \$11.25) prepaid



Straight-8 Cucumber

Marketer 65 days. A high yielding variety, somewhat on the order of Straight 8. Holds its dark green color exceptionally well. Outstanding in yielding ability, as prolific vines throw an exceptionally large number of female blossoms per plant. Stands heat better than most varieties.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) (¼ lb., 90c) (lb., \$3.00) prepaid

Straight-8 66 days. The Straight-8 Cucumber is an outstanding breeding accomplishment. Straight-8 produces symmetrical, almost cylindrical fruits, well rounded at both ends. When in best market condition this white spine variety typifies its name, running quite straight, regularly eight inches in length and from 1¾ to 2 inches in diameter. In this stage the color is deep green and usually free from objectionable pale striping or tipping. The vines are vigorous and remarkably productive. Although primarily bred for the shipping trade, its many fine qualities make it an ideal slicing variety for the home garden and local market. Also used in the South as a long pickling variety. So good that it won the "All America" Gold Medal Award for 1935.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) (¼ lb., 85c) (lb., \$2.65) (5 lbs., \$11.25) prepaid

Taxpayer or Improved Early Fortune 64 days. The Taxpayer can best be described as a heavy yielding, very dark green Early Fortune. It is bred from that variety; improvement being mostly in its attractive dark green color which is carried around the tip of the fruits, doing away with the objectionable light striping. Fruits dark green, tapers abruptly to the stem end and slightly to the blossom end. An excellent shipper, and one of the mildest flavored of the dark green sorts. Length eight to nine inches, thickness two and one half inches. White spined.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) prepaid

GROWING AND MARKETING CUCUMBERS

● Growing cucumber seed has had our careful study for over 40 years. Some years our production of seed has been nearly half of that grown in the United States. A very large portion of the cucumber seed of the country is grown here in the Rocky Ford district and we come to you for your orders knowing that what we have to offer is not surpassed in quality.

Cucumbers thrive best in a very rich, loamy soil, not containing too much sand. A rather heavy soil is preferable to sandy soil. The most successful growers fertilize heavily with barnyard manure, scattered evenly over the surface 2 to 3 inches deep, disced thoroughly, then plowed under to depth of 6 to 8 inches, then thoroughly harrowed and floated. This gives an excellent seed bed.

You can now plant with your garden drill rows 4 feet apart, drilling in about 3 pounds of seed per acre, covering the seed about 1 inch in depth. You can follow the drill mark and cultivate before the plants come up. Cultivate often. When the plants have four to six leaves thin to one plant every 18 inches. Keep the cultivator going as long as you can get through the rows. If under irrigation, water once a week lightly and always cultivate between irrigations until the crop is laid by. Keep the cucumbers picked off as fast as they reach the size desired, as if any are allowed to ripen the plants cease to set on more fruit.

If bothered by the striped cucumber beetle or aphids, dust with APHICIDE. See page 88 for information. This is a great help for gardeners.

Be careful not to put too much lime or ashes on the plants, as this will injure them. Keep them growing rapidly and insects have less chance to damage them.

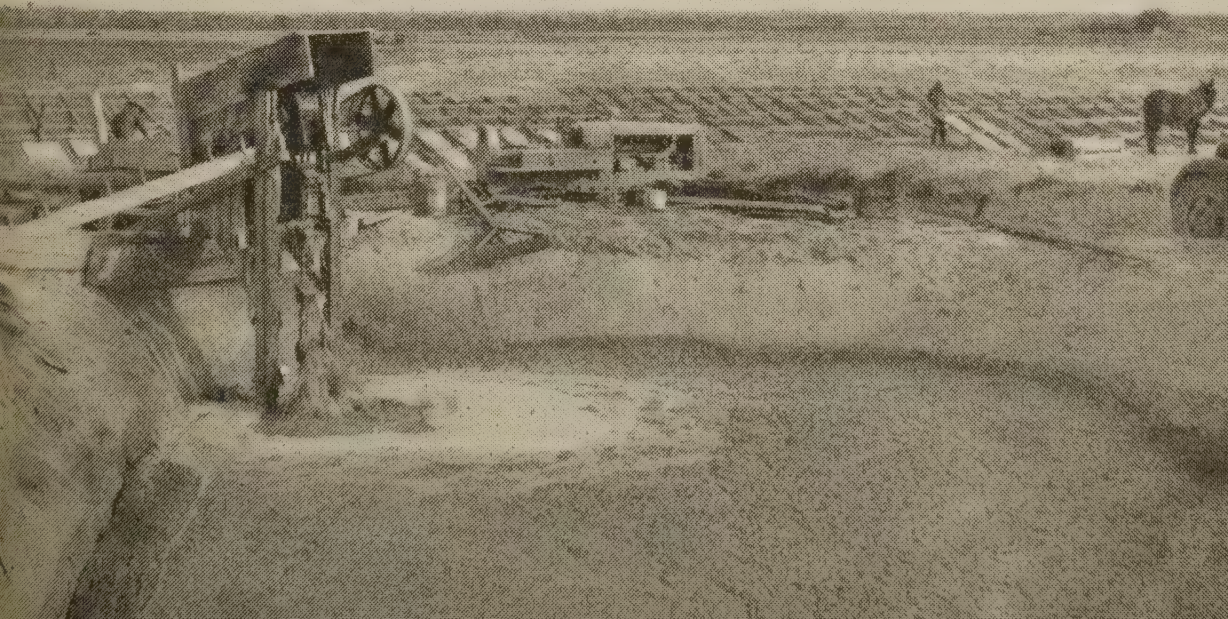
In picking to ship for slicing it is a good plan to divide the field into thirds and pick one-third each day. If under irrigation, lay off the lands in short rows and run the water along the rows very lightly after each picking.

Always cut off the cucumbers and handle very carefully. Do not ship any culls. Throw them away and ship only the first-class specimens. They look so much better—the demand is kept up—the consumer is willing to pay a better price. There is less express and package expense and your reputation for a first-class pack is kept up, to the advantage of your bank account.

When the market is high, many are tempted to ship seconds. Don't do it; keep the market up with quality.

See page 45 for discussion concerning the mixing of cucumber and other cucurbits.

Cucumber seed pit, pump for elevating seed to the power washer and in the background drying trays and a 25 acre field of cucumbers which are being harvested.



Cucumber

Earliest of All and Straight-8 are favorite pickle sorts in the southern states.

Pickling Cucumbers Our Improved National Pickling and Improved Boston Pickling are best liked in the northern states. Burrell's Earliest of All is our best seller in the South to pickle packers. Straight-8 is used somewhat in the South for a long pickling sort. We invite correspondence from pickle packers, as we specialize in the production of seed for this trade.

Boston Pickling Improved 58 days. A splendid sort for small bottle pickles, also large sours and dills. Fruits about the same size as National, being a new refined selection and should not be confused with ordinary stocks of Boston Pickling. This new stock is becoming a favorite with eastern picklers. Fruits dark green, very firm, black spined, 6 to 6½ inches long, 2½ inches thick, only slightly tapered. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.65) (5 lbs., \$7.25) prepaid

Chicago Pickling 60 days. A valuable medium long pickling sort. Fruits medium green, black spined, 6½ to 7 inches long, 2½ to 2¾ inches thick. Tapers very slightly at each end. Growers should not confuse this with the shorter type as Snow's Pickling is sometimes sold as Short Type Chicago Pickling. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.65) prepaid

Early Cluster 52 days. A short, blunt, cylindrical pickling sort, does not taper at the ends, fruits borne close in on the vine in clusters; length 5½ inches, thickness 2¾ inches, black spined. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.65) prepaid

Improved National Pickling 50 days. The first National Pickling was released before the plant breeder who developed it had completed the work to his satisfaction. When he released the finished product we were fortunate in obtaining a considerable amount of the seed which we offer as the Improved National Pickling. Vines rather small, fruits straight, symmetrical, full at the ends; length 6½ inches, thickness 2½ inches. Black spined, recommended for production of high grade small pickles, a good yielder. This variety has taken first place with pickle packers in the north central states. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.65) (5 lbs., \$7.25) prepaid

Large National Pickling 50 days. Much the same as the Improved National but fruits are slightly larger, thicker, and in appearance much like the Early Cluster. The Large National is our favorite pickling sort. It is a tremendous yielder and the fruits at the pickling stage, when well grown, have a remarkably small percentage of nubs and crooks. In our opinion this is the best variety for pickle packers. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.65) (5 lbs., \$7.25) prepaid



We grow dill extensively on

our farms in Western Colorado

Dill

Pickle packers should write for special quotation in large quantities. Dill is used for making dill pickles. It is easily grown and should be in more gardens.

Dill, Mammoth

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.10) (5 lbs., \$4.85) prepaid

Dill, Short Swedish

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.10) (5 lbs., \$4.85) prepaid



Bantam Evergreen Hybrid Sweet Corn

Hybrid varieties. Will not reproduce true the second year, consequently do not save seed from the crop

Sweet Corn

Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. for 100 feet of row, 12 to 14 lbs. per acre. The fresher sweet corn is, the better the flavor. Plant for a succession, using some of the extra early, early and main crop varieties. A month to six weeks later plantings of early sorts may be made for late use. If white and yellow corns are planted adjoining, cross pollination will cause the ears to produce some off color kernels. Do not plant sweet corn near field corn. It is better to use three or four short rows instead of one long one. Transfer of pollen is better resulting in more desirable ears. Warm weather, moderate moisture and rich soil are desirable but most garden soil will do if worked deeply and thoroughly before planting. Wait until the ground is warm and avoid the seed rotting. Rows may be spaced $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. Use a wider planting for taller varieties. In drills, plant 5 or 6 seeds to the foot; in hills, 5 to 6 seeds per hill. When plants are about 5 inches tall, thin to 10 to 12 inches apart. Cultivate well and keep free from weeds.



Aristogold

Sweet Corn

Hybrid varieties. Will not reproduce true the second year, consequently do not save seed from the crop

Aristogold 83 days. A winner in the "All-America" selections. Withstands abuse from weather. A handsome, fast growing, rich yellow color. Ears extra long 12 to 14 rowed, with deeper kernels than any other Bantam type. Stalks 8 feet tall; makes exceptional yields even under adverse conditions of drought or heat because of the deep root system. Will withstand planting in cold, wet soil better than most varieties.

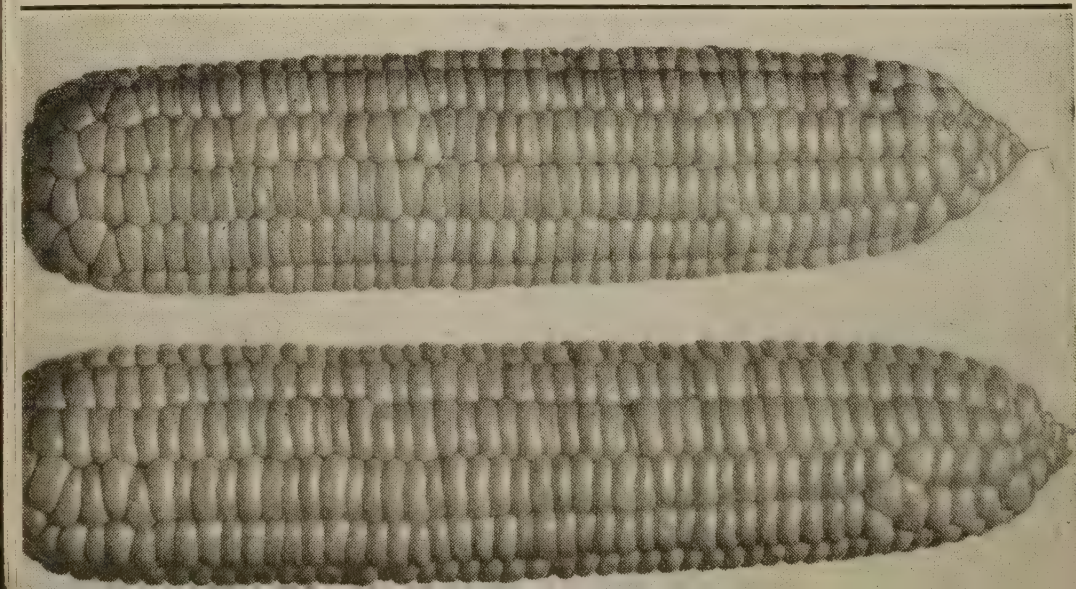
(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 35c) (lb., 65c) (5 lbs., \$2.70) prepaid

Bantam Evergreen Hybrid 89 days. Particularly valuable to truckers and canners. Stalks sturdy and upright. Ears about eight inches long, cylindrical, 12 to 14 rowed. Kernels tender, yellow, medium wide and deep. A half-brother to Golden Cross Bantam.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 35c) (lb., 60c) (5 lbs., \$2.50) prepaid

Earligold 75 days. Somewhat similar to Seneca. In unbiased trial this has ranked in the top group of all the early hybrids for ear size, these being twice as large as some of the earliest varieties. Quality and yielding ability equal the best, early hybrids.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 35c) (lb., 60c) (5 lbs., \$2.50) prepaid



Hybrid varieties

Heavier yields—
better quality

Sweet Corn



Seneca Golden Hybrid.

Golden Cross Bantam

88 days. Excellent for market growers and well adapted for canner's use. Highly resistant to Stewart's Disease and very prolific. Stalks 6 feet high, sturdy, with exceptionally broad dark green leaves. Ears 7½ to 8 inches long, 10-14 rowed. Extremely uniform in plant and ear characteristics and in maturity.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 35c) lb., 60c)
(5 lb., \$2.50) prepaid

Seneca Golden Hybrid

75 days. We receive more complimentary reports on this than any other corn. Stalks 5½ feet tall, bearing two marketable ears on practically every stalk. Best Hybrid corn for high altitude and extra early growing. Kernels large golden yellow and of best quality. Seed small; five to six lbs. will plant an acre.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 40c) (lb., 70c) (5 lbs., \$3.30) prepaid

Silver Cross Bantam 82 days. A snowy white counterpart of Golden Cross Bantam; brings all of the quality, flavor, and tenderness of the fancy yellow corns into the white class. Ears heavy, 12 to 14 rowed and somewhat larger than the Golden Cross type. Excellent for canning as well as market.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 40c) (lb., 70c) (5 lbs., \$3.30) prepaid

Open pollinated varieties

Sweet Corn

Golden Bantam 80 days. One of the sweetest corns; the stalks grow from 4 to 5 feet and produce two to three ears to the stalk. The ears are eight rowed, and, whether eaten from the cob or canned the quality is excellent.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 25c) (lb., 45c) (5 lbs., \$2.00) prepaid

Early Golden Sweet 72 days. Two to three days earlier than Golden Early Market and considered to be of better eating quality. A very promising first early sort; the result of a cross between Golden Gem and Golden Early Market. 12 rowed. 6 to 7 inches long.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 25c) (lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.75) prepaid

FROM SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI—I want to say that your Aristogold Hybrid Sweet Corn is the finest in sweet corn; in my estimation, way ahead of Golden Cross Bantam, planted side by side. Your strain of Cantaloupe Jumbo Hale's Best can't be beaten.

Sweet Corn

White varieties

Open pollinated

Country Gentleman 93 days. Produces long shoe peg kernels without rows. It is the sweetest of the sweet corns, and no finer roasting ear is grown. Having no rows, it is an excellent sort to grow where worms bother the ears, as, instead of following a row into the center of the ear, thus spoiling it, they have no row to follow and work around the end of the ear, which can be cut off, leaving the balance suitable for use.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 25c) (lb., 45c) (5 lbs., \$2.00) prepaid

Stowell's Evergreen 95 days. The leading standard variety for home use, market and canning. The stalks are of strong growth, each producing two large ears. The grains, while of good size, are long and slender, the cob being small. The grains are of rich, sugary flavor and retain their fine quality until quite advanced.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 25c) (lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.75) prepaid

Pop Corn

Plant ¼ lb. per 100 feet of row

4 to 6 lbs. per acre

South American 110 days. Also known as Dynamite, T. N. T. and Mushroom. Produces yellow kernels much larger than other varieties. Pops to enormous size, flavor excellent. Ears are long and slender. 14 rowed. You will find our stock exceptionally true, large grained and with larger popping volume than is usual for this variety.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 20c) (lb., 35c) (5 lbs., \$1.45) prepaid

Egg Plant

Culture same as pepper

See Page 66

Black Beauty

81 days. An early sort used by home gardeners and truckers. Plants bear 4 to 5 large egg shaped fruits. Skin is smooth, very dark purple, holds up well after picked.

(Pkt., 15c) (¼ oz., 25c) (oz., 75c) (¼ lb., \$2.00) (lb., \$7.00) (5 lbs., \$30.80) prepaid

Ft. Myers Market

83 days. Vigorous, productive, high bush variety, holds fruits well off the ground. Ideal size for shipment, 9 to 10 inches long, 5½ to 6½ inches in diameter; nearly egg-shaped, broadest near blossom end. Deep purplish-black color and high gloss is outstanding. Especially adapted to Florida and Cuban conditions.

(Pkt., 15c) (¼ oz., 25c) (oz., 75c) (¼ lb., \$2.00) (lb., \$7.00) (5 lbs., \$30.80) prepaid





Lettuce Imperial 847

Heading varieties

Be sure and try the new Great Lakes

Lettuce

Cornell or Imperial 456 80 days. Much like Great Lakes but more resistant to slime and less to tipburn; although superior to Imperial 44 in ability to withstand high temperatures and tipburn. In New York state will produce heads in July and August.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.85) (lb., \$6.50) 1 lb. limit to customer

Great Lakes 83 days. All America bronze medal winner. Will really stand up and produce hard heads in hot weather and remain in condition long after forming. Large, attractive, deep green, and of such quality as to made the most delicious salads. Resistant to tipburn injury. Suited to upland soils.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.85) (lb., \$6.50) 1 lb. limit to customer

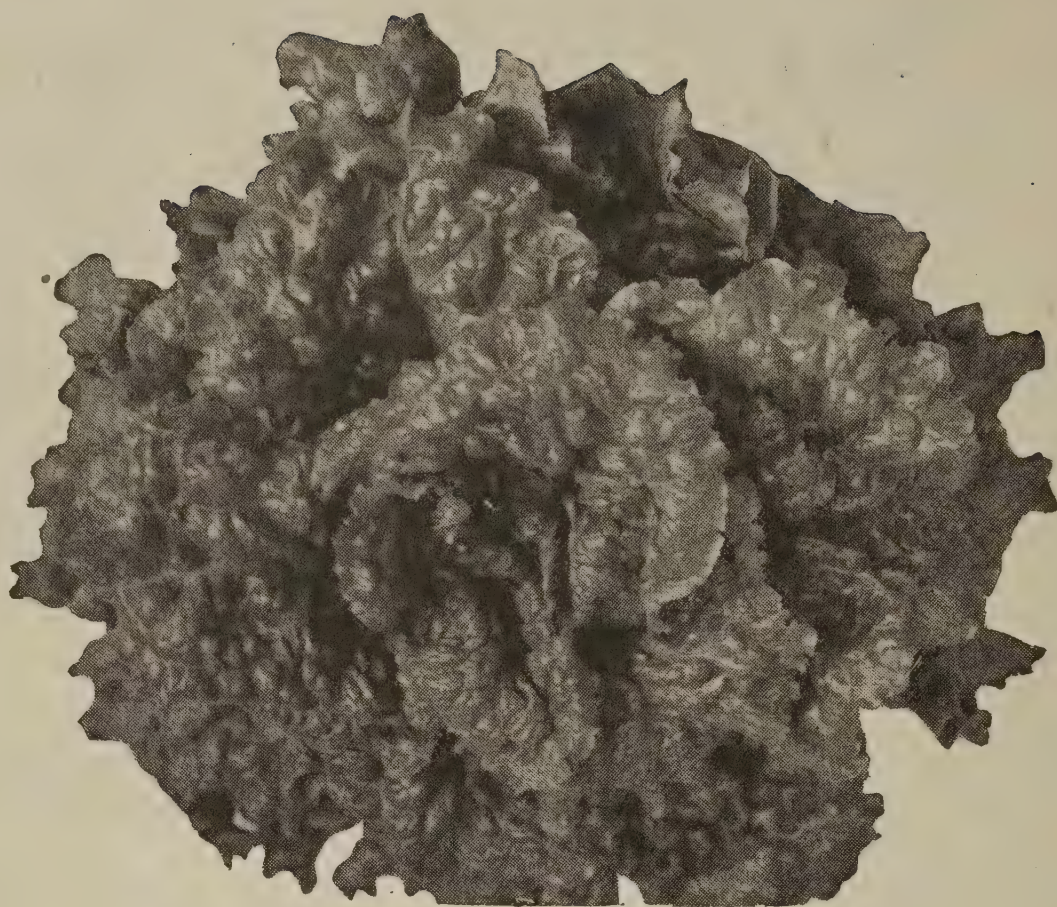
Imperial 847 83 days. Very popular in the East and South for market garden and shipping. Resistant to brown blight. Heads round, well-folded, crisp, medium size. Leaves smooth, thick, medium light green.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c) (lb., \$3.20) (5 lbs., \$14.10) prepaid

Imperial 152 82 days. One of the surest heading sorts now grown. Size same as regular New York, possibly slightly more flattened. A good solid heading variety which blanches into almost a pure white color. Resistant to Brown Blight soil troubles and very hardy. Used extensively as a first planting in the fall in Arizona and the first planting in the Imperial Valley.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c) (lb., \$3.20) (5 lbs., \$14.10) prepaid

Imperial 615 86 days. One of the largest growing varieties. Very dark green in color and well adapted to winter cropping in Imperial Valley and Arizona. Not recommended as a summer variety. Resistant to brown blight.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c) (lb., \$3.20) (5 lbs., \$14.10) prepaid

Imperial 44 82 days. Developed for use in the eastern states and found valuable there because of its ability to make good solid heads during warm weather. Our seed crops made very solid heads instead of bolting to seed like most other heading sorts would during midsummer weather. Heads small, compact, and solid, somewhat subject to tip-burn under our growing conditions.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c) (lb., \$3.20) (5 lbs., \$14.10) prepaid

New York No. 515 81 days. An early variety well adapted to summer and early fall production. It is resistant to tipburn and withstands hot weather even better than New York No. 12. Heads slightly smaller than No. 12 and less ribby; compact, attractive and remains in shipping condition a long while. An improvement on New York No. 12.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c) (lb., \$3.20) (5 lbs., \$14.10) prepaid



Lettuce—Grand Rapids Forcing.

HOW TO GROW LETTUCE

Plant $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 100 feet of row, 3 pounds per acre.

● The most favorable conditions for growing good lettuce are rich soil, plenty of moisture, and steady growth from the time the seeds are planted until time for use. Seed germinates quickly and may be planted as soon as the cold wet days of spring are past. Sow about 15 to 18 seeds to the foot of row to a depth of not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

When growing Head Lettuce, it is necessary that the heading season take place during cool weather. For this reason it is a good policy in sections where hot weather sets in early in the season, to sow the seed in boxes indoors or in hotbeds and set out as early as weather conditions permit. If this is not practical, seed may be sown in the open ground as early as soil and weather conditions are favorable. Thin 10 inches apart in the row and give thorough cultivation. A side dressing of nitrate of soda, given as soon as the plants have made some growth, will be found beneficial.

Black Seeded Simpson 35 days. A national popular variety for spring and early summer culture. Plant large, attractive, with broad frilled light green leaves; crisp texture and splendid quality.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.65) (5 lbs., \$7.25) prepaid

Grand Rapids Tip Burn Resistant 35 days. There is no better forcing variety among the curled leaves sorts than Grand Rapids, and is quite as good for outdoor culture as other sorts. Early, hardy, disease resistant; plants large, upright, compact and handsome; color bright green, leaves large, broad edges, much waved and frilled, tender and sweet.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c) (lb. \$1.80) (5 lbs., \$7.75) prepaid

Grand Rapids Forcing Washington Strain 35 days. Description same as above, except not as resistant to tip-burn. Best strain for forcing.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.80) (5 lbs., \$7.75) prepaid

Giant Southern Curled 35 days. Plants are of upright habit, highly esteemed for their vigor, hardiness and high quality. Leaves are large, light green, crumpled and frilled at the edges. A desirable market and home garden variety.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid

Large Smooth Leaved Large, broad oval leaves of dark green color with white mid-rib. Is more easily prepared for table use than rough leaved varieties.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid

GROWING CANTALOUPE

Plant 2 lbs. per acre in drills or 1 lb. if hand planted in hills 1 oz. to 100 hills

★ The land should be a sandy loam, avoiding both too sandy and too heavy soil. If possible, do not plant where cantaloupes were grown previously within three or four years. A heavy oat stubble plowed under is one of the first locations. Bean land is usually very good. The first year after alfalfa or clover is not good as a rule because the melons grow too soft and are irregular in size, shape, netting and quality. The second year after alfalfa or clover is usually very good. Fall plowing is best, followed in the spring with several discings.

If planted in hills the rows should be 5 to 6 feet apart each way. Cross cultivating improves the yield, quality and earliness. Plant ten to twelve seeds to the hill about 2 inches deep and thin to one or two plants when they have 5 or 6 leaves. If drilled in rows 5 to 6 feet apart thin to one plant every 3 or 4 feet. Hoe carefully around the plants; keep free from weeds and cultivate often. We have found 8 or 10 cultivations at least should be given and more would be better.

After the vines reach so far across the row that you can no longer cultivate, the ends of the vines should be carefully turned back and an additional cultivation given. A knife attached to a one-horse cultivator is best for this. Cultivate shallow close to the plants and deeper farther away.

The main spread of roots is on the harder ground under the plowed ground. If you plow only 3 or 4 inches deep that will determine the depth to the main spreading roots and very shallow cultivating will be necessary or the crop will be ruined, while if you plow 7 or 8 inches deep you can cultivate 5 or 6 inches deep to good advantage. Don't expect an average good crop from too shallow plowing.

If under irrigation, cantaloupes should be watered regularly about every two weeks. Early in the season furrows should be close to the plants and water should be allowed to run just long enough to moisten the soil beyond the plant row. Later furrows may be farther away from the plants. Do not allow the water to remain in the furrows too long so that the soil becomes water-logged. Continue irrigating through the ripening season to keep the vines thrifty.

CONTROLLING INSECTS

The controlling of insects on your cantaloupe crops will increase your profits. If pests are allowed to multiply unhampered, entire fields are often ruined. The striped cucumber beetle and aphids are the cantaloupe's worst enemies. Turn to page 87 and you will find some suggestions as to killing them.

CONTROLLING CANTALOUPE WORMS—Write us for Suggestions

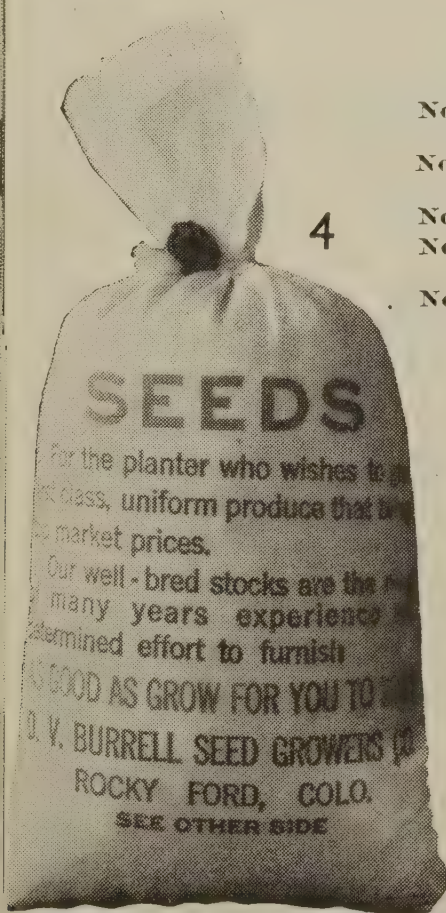
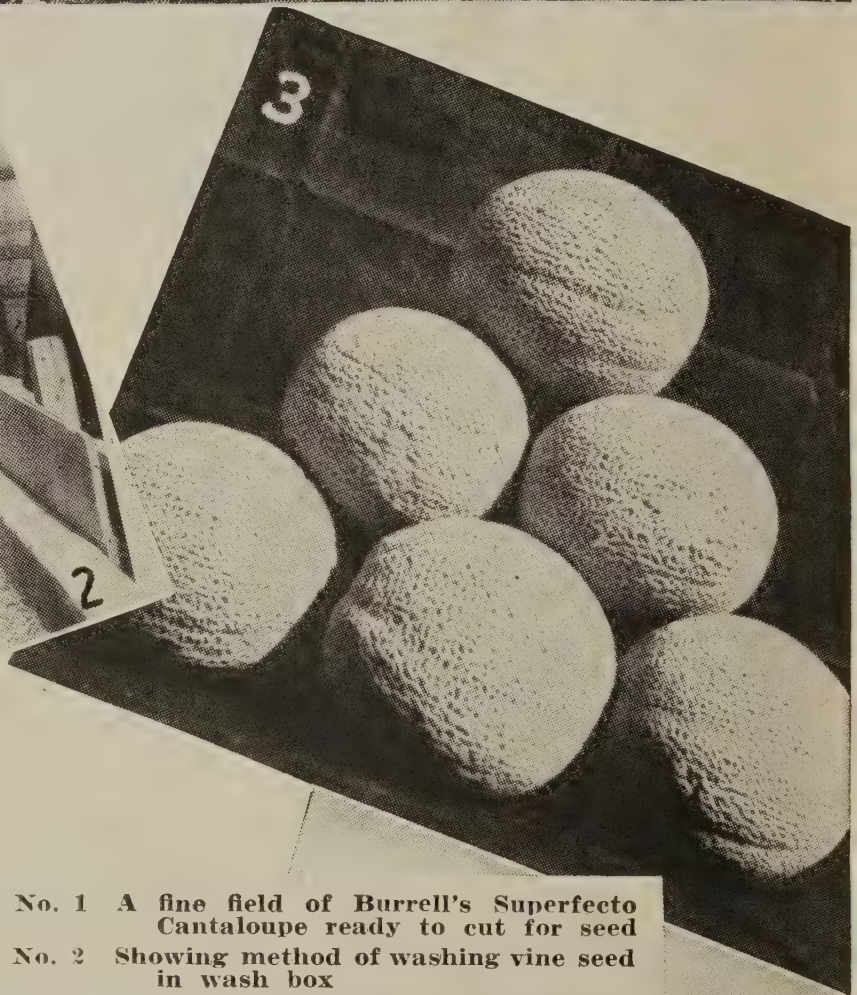
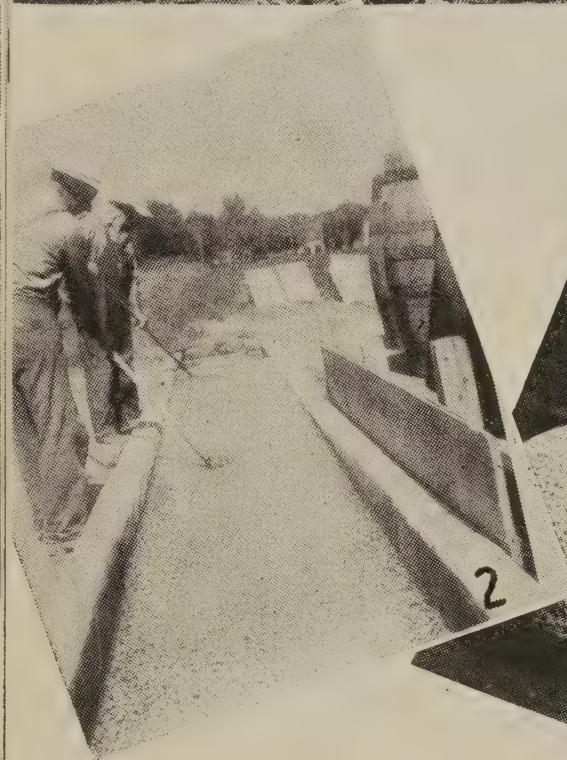
OUR SUGGESTIONS REGARDING VARIETIES

CANTALOUPE FOR SHIPPING

Our business has been closely associated with the cantaloupe industry since the first green fleshed Rocky Fords were shipped from our home town. Our catalog has carried the continued story of the improvement in varieties of shipping cantaloupes. As your selection of the proper sort is of vital importance, we offer the following suggestions.

The Powdery Mildew Resistant No. 45 is without doubt capable of carrying to distant markets and arriving in better condition than any other cantaloupe. The 45 however is more subject to rust than the H. B.'s. In districts not subject to Powdery Mildew, the Improved H. B. No. 36 and No. 936 will be found the most satisfactory crating sorts. For roadside market and bulk hauling in trucks or if an extremely large melon is required, use Burrell's Jumbo H. B. Burrell's Superfecto is excellent for late market and well grown, leaves little to be desired in the way of quality.

(Continued page 35)



- No. 1 A fine field of Burrell's Superfecto Cantaloupe ready to cut for seed
- No. 2 Showing method of washing vine seed in wash box
- No. 3 The new Resistant D-2 Cantaloupe
- No. 4 Our specialties are packed in 1 lb. sealed cloth bags
- No. 5 Looking across a 300 Acre commercial Cantaloupe crop



MELONS FOR LOCAL AND ROADSIDE MARKET

We offer two outstanding new sorts which are absolutely tops in quality and substantial enough to market in good condition. Be sure to grow some of the Queen of Colorado and Schoon's Hard Shell. Our Honey Rock is improved stock having a heavier netting and thicker flesh, especially favored in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Indiana. Pride of Wisconsin combines the delicate flavor of Honey Rock with better texture of flesh found in Hearts of Gold. The large round type or Morrill strain Hearts of Gold is probably the most popular for Michigan. Those wishing large melons prefer Original Jumbo H. B. and Schoon's Hard-Shell. Cantaloupe and muskmelon are special items with us and we firmly believe that better seed than we have of these is not obtainable.

MARKET ONLY GOOD MELONS

With all cantaloupes the customer develops an appetite and buys regularly if the melons are always good, but poor melons destroy the desire for melons and those who would be good buyers, turn to peaches and other fruits instead.

Don't pick cantaloupes green.

Don't pick cantaloupes from rusted vines.

Don't pick cantaloupes from aphids covered vines.

Don't pick cantaloupes from vines diseased with mildew. If cantaloupes are subject to mildew in your district, we suggest that you use the Powdery Mildew Resistant No. 45 or D-2.

Don't pack melons you would not buy to eat yourself if you were the customer.

Don't buy cheap seed. Your crop costs about fifty dollars per acre, and often more, considering rental of land, before you begin to pick, and poor seed may cut the value of the crop in two and even more. Two to four dollars per acre for the best seeds is small compared with other costs. Buy the best seed.

"Plant seeds of known origin."

We grow the cantaloupe seed we sell.

Abbott's Pearl or Pearl Pink Meat 95 days. Has a very tough hard pearl colored rind; flesh, salmon colored, and of good flavor. It is a good shipper, packs 12 to the standard flat crate.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid

Burrell Gem 98 days. Our own introduction. One of the best shippers for some sections where there is little rainfall and irrigation is depended upon. Fruits, oval, 6 inches long, 4½ inches in diameter, well developed, closely laced netting, unnetted suture between the ribs. Flesh deep orange salmon, thick, very fine grained, spicy and sweet. Packs 12 to the Jumbo flat crate.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid

Burrell's Superfecto 92 days. This variety of our own introduction is especially recommended for planting where melons are inclined to rust. Pack 12 to 15 to the Jumbo flat crate. The netting is well developed and closely laced, covering the entire melon "Solid Net." Flesh, rich orange salmon, thick, and seed cavity very small; quality is unexcelled, flesh is fine grained, very sweet and spicy. The best cantaloupe for late market.

STOCK SEED. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid

No. 1 SEED. ((Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid

D-2 Resistant 88 days. Developed in the Imperial Valley from the No. 45. Saved from vines that showed freedom from mildew in badly infested fields. Hardly as uniform in shape and size as the 45 but carries heavier, rougher netting. Ours is the true stock grown by the originator.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid



A fine field of Hale's Best. Burrell's Jumbo. The melons are piled as shown in the picture and then graded and hand cut.

Hale's Best, Burrell's Jumbo 85 days. The original stocks of Hale's Best produced some very large fine melons that were exceptionally well adapted to roadside market selling and for bulk hauling in trucks. They were so extremely large, however, that they were hardly as well suited to packing in crates as some of the smaller types. By critical selection we have produced a uniform type of this having a distinct stripe or suture running from stem to blossom end. It is a big melon; the average weight from our seed fields being about $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each, which would mean that the melons pack nine or even less to the Jumbo flat crate. Well netted between the distinct suture, practically no ribs. Flesh is thick, deep salmon, flavor sweet and of fine eating quality. Because of its firm flesh it holds up and keeps longer than any other H. B.

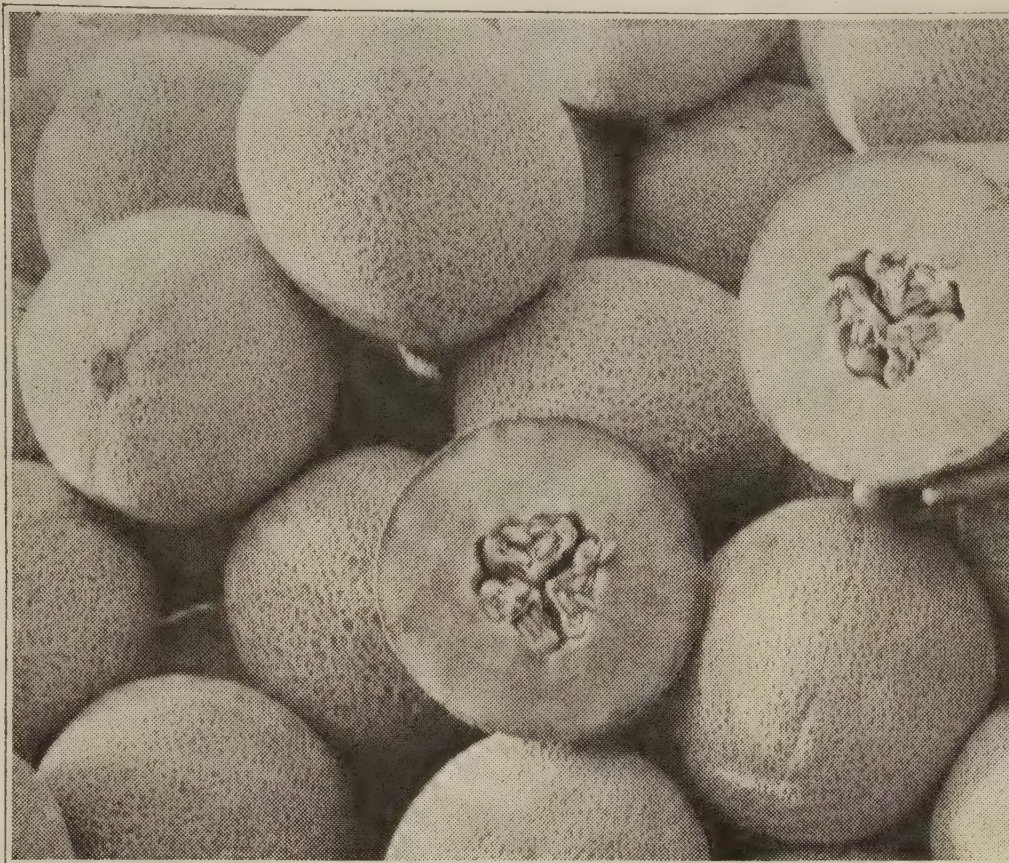
STOCK SEED.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid

No. 1 SEED.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid





This is the Improved H. B. No. 36; Better Than Ever Before.

Improved H. B. No. 36 82 days. Is a beautiful melon; highly flavored, really good to eat and has proven its worth by becoming a most popular cantaloupe with large shippers the past several seasons. So wonderfully uniform that it is an outstanding breeding accomplishment. In size it is large, packing mostly 36's or using the Jumbo flat crate 12's. Melon is solidly netted, little if any suture and no ribs. The rich, spicy salmon flesh is deep, fine grained and holds up well for long distance shipping. While primarily bred for the shipping trade, its many fine qualities make it ideal for roadside market and home gardens. Wherever cantaloupes are grown, we recommend this melon to melon growers; for north—where the seasons are short—for south to be first on the market with a real good cantaloupe. The only exception to this would be in districts where powdery mildew is prevalent, in which case we would recommend the Powdery Mildew Resistant No. 45 or the D-2 Resistant.

STOCK SEED.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid

No. 1 SEED.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid

H. B. 936 82 days. Developed from the No. 36, but more uniform in size as it holds up uniformly late in the season in this respect; color and texture of the flesh the same, but hardly as thick meated. Netting heaviest of the H. B.'s and not inclined to run to slick melons in the later pickings.

STOCK SEED.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid

No. 1 SEED.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid



Hearts of Gold Large Round Type or Morrill strain. 94 days. The outstanding feature of this melon is its deep golden flesh which is of the finest quality; sweet, spicy, fine-grained, and distinctly flavored. Melons medium large, round, well netted except a narrow stripe between narrow ribs. Very firm and ships well for moderate distances.

STOCK SEED.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid

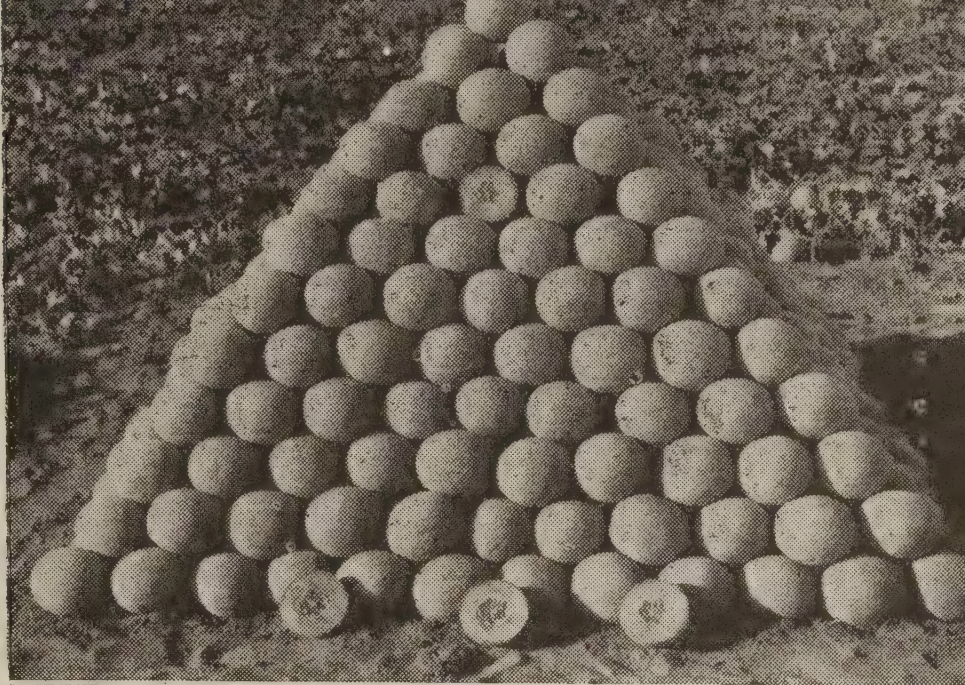
No. 1 SEED.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid

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Vine turner and cultivator we use for laying-by cantaloupe and watermelon crops





Photograph taken on one of our Seed Farms. This shows the Powdery Mildew Resistant No. 45. Uniform in size, thick fleshed.

Powdery Mildew Resistant No. 45 88 days. A great achievement in scientific cantaloupe breeding. Dr. Jagger and his associates working in connection with the U.S.D.A. made 8,000 crosses endeavoring to find a melon that would resist Powdery Mildew and at the same time be good eating and a good shipper. The No. 45 was selected from all of these as being the best fitted for reproduction. It should be vine ripened, picked full slip at which stage it carries an attractive yellow ripe color underneath the closely laced netting. Precooled, it will ship from California to the Eastern markets and arrive in the consumer's hands in first class condition. Our selection has been toward a slightly smaller type, rather round, instead of too oblong (note illustration). Flesh is very thick, melons uniform in appearance, and are easily crated. Cantaloupe shippers who have seen our fields advise that we were fortunate in having decided to select to the smaller type, because this melon is inclined to grow rather large in some districts. We recommend use of the D-2 Resistant in the Imperial Valley.

STOCK SEED.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid

No. 1 SEED.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid

Eden Gem (Rocky Ford Green Flesh) 92 days. A green fleshed Rocky Ford type, slightly oblong, solidly netted, very firm and highly resistant to rust. A good shipper. Packs 15 to the standard flat crate. Flesh, green, deep, fine grained and sweet.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid

FROM VEGA, TEXAS—I have been using your seeds for about 14 years, though I have seldom taken time to tell you how good they are. Of course for years your Hearts of Gold Cantaloupes have been tops and I depend upon you for fine tomato seeds. Last year I tried your New California Wonder Low Bush Pepper. I can not praise it too highly. Its quality and productiveness is supreme and its Low Bush is ideal for our wind swept Panhandle plains country. It doesn't break off easily like a tall plant does.

Muskmelon

Do not overlook

"Queen of Colorado"

Banana 100 days. A fine, smooth, light yellow banana shaped muskmelon. Length 2 to 2½ feet, weight 6 pounds, flesh salmon, good for late planting in south. Sometimes called Quay or Assyrian Cucumber and used for "bread and butter" pickles.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.75) (5 lbs., \$7.70) prepaid

Bender's Surprise 95 days. Of the same general type as Tip Top but has a much thicker flesh, and is a few days later. Fruits, oblong with full rounded ends; weight 7 pounds, coarse netting, distinctly ribbed; skin, hard and greyish yellow at maturity. Flesh, bright salmon of delicious quality, carries well, but not recommended for long distance shipping.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid

Honey Rock 85 days. Judging by seed sales, Honey Rock has become the favorite melon in the north central states. We have developed a strain that is more solidly netted and with thicker flesh. Rind is tough, brittle and hard; coarsely netted. Fruits round, 5 to 6 inches in diameter. Flesh medium thick, delicate, deep salmon color, juicy and quality unexcelled. While a very sweet melon, it is not inclined to crack. Excellent for home and roadside market and may be shipped moderate distances.

STOCK SEED.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) (5 lbs., \$8.80) prepaid

No. 1 SEED.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid



Showing the uniform type of our Honey Rock.

FROM GEORGETOWN, DELAWARE—I would like to report that the Honey Rock Muskmelon last year produced the first ripe melon in exactly 85 days after planting. The quality was far superior to other varieties planted in the vicinity.

Muskmelon

Osage Extra Early 85 days. A week or more earlier than the old type Osage, smaller and more uniform in size. Flesh, thick, rich salmon, and of excellent quality. An extra good melon for home garden and roadside market; 6 to 7 inches long, almost round, slightly ribbed, thin netting.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.40) (5 lbs., \$6.15) prepaid

Pride of Wisconsin 88 days. Description similar to Queen of Colorado as that variety is an improved selection of the Pride of Wisconsin. We have had trial ground reports from the east to the effect that our stock is outstanding in quality. Seed delicate and requires extra good seed bed and proper soil moisture.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.65) (5 lbs., \$7.25) prepaid

Queen of Colorado

88 days. Probably the best all around variety of muskmelon yet introduced. Certainly, no variety can claim superiority in flavor and eating quality. It holds up well for several days; allowing plenty of time for marketing. It is evidently a cross between Honey Rock and Hearts of Gold; combining the thick, tough rind and unsurpassed flavor of the Honey Rock with flesh texture of the Hearts of Gold. Will withstand shipping moderate distances. Melons solidly netted with a very coarse, loosely laced grey netting, slightly ribbed. Some larger than Honey Rock. Flesh thick and salmon in color. Won Honorable Mention in the 1939 "All America" Selection. Seed is delicate and must be planted shallow, kept moist and no crust allowed to form.



Queen of Colorado
Honorable Mention 1939 "All America" Selections.

STOCK SEED, saved from the finest of the first melons to ripen.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) (¼ lb., 75c) (lb., \$2.25) (5 lbs., \$9.90) prepaid

No. 1 SEED.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.65) (5 lbs., \$7.25) prepaid

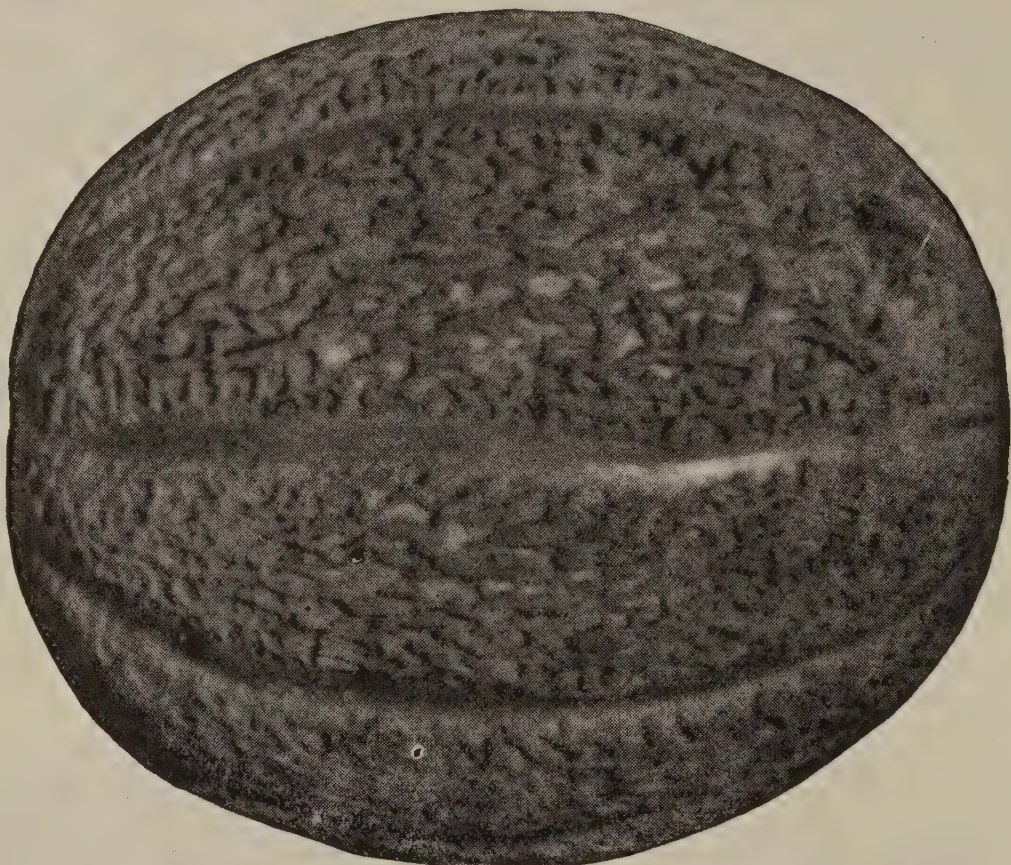


FROM MEDINA, WASHINGTON—As a market grower and nursery grower, I am acquainted with a good many seed stocks. Mr. _____ turned to me for suggestions as to sources of supply. I immediately suggested the D. V. Burrell Co., as it has been my experience that your seeds are from one of the most reliable stocks in the United States.

FROM GREENVILLE, S. C.—We have planted your cantaloupe seed for the last eight seasons with good results every season. In 1943 we got \$400.00 per acre. 1944 we got \$300.00 per acre. We find your seed to be the best we can find.

Muskmelon

We have had over 40 years
of experience growing Muskmelon seed



Schoon's Hard-Shell, a newcomer that you can't afford to miss.

Schoon's Hard-Shell 88 days. A new and excellent flavored melon somewhat on the order of Bender's Surprise in shape and general appearance. It is valuable, especially for its extra hard shell which makes it fine for marketing as it will stand up better than most varieties. It is deeply ribbed, covered with a grayish yellow rope-like netting except for the distinct stripes or interstices. Skin is a beautiful yellow, flesh is medium in grain, red salmon in color, and the sweet, tasty flavor calls for more. Weight about 6 to 7 pounds.

STOCK SEED.

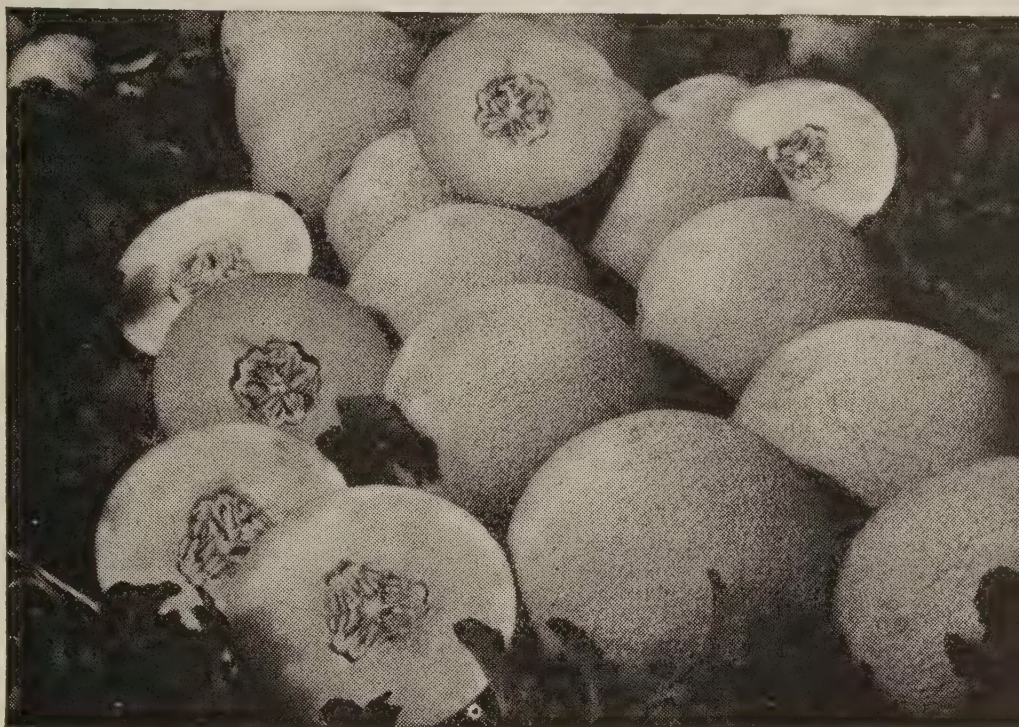
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c) (lb., \$2.25) (5 lbs., \$9.90) prepaid
No. 1 SEED:

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.65) (5 lbs., \$7.25) prepaid



White Melons

● So many melons of the Honey Dew type have been introduced the past few years that shippers have designated this class as White Melons. Included in this class are Honey Dew Green Fleshed, Honey Ball, Weaver Special, Golden Glow Honey Dew and the new Globe of Gold. These melons do best in semi-arid climates and under irrigation. NOT RECOMMENDED FOR GROWING WHERE THERE IS TOO MUCH RAINFALL. If not already successfully grown in your district, we suggest that you make trial plantings to determine their fitness for production under your growing conditions.



Globe of Gold

Globe of Gold 92 days. We consider this to be the best new development in White Melons. It is a selection from Weaver Special. Globe in shape, very thick fleshed. Skin golden in appearance covered with a slight netting. Seed cavity small. Flesh orange colored and it equals in flavor, if not surpasses, any of the other White Melons. Size fairly uniform, packing mostly Jumbo 36's.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (1 lb., \$1.50) (5 lbs., \$6.60) prepaid

Honey Ball 105 days. This melon brings excellent prices on the Eastern markets. It cannot be grown where seasons are shorter than here at Rocky Ford. This is a very delicious melon. It resembles a small Honey Dew but has a slight tendency to net. The thick green flesh is very sweet and the flavor well liked; size about 5 inches in diameter. Honey Ball keeps well and is an excellent shipper.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00) prepaid

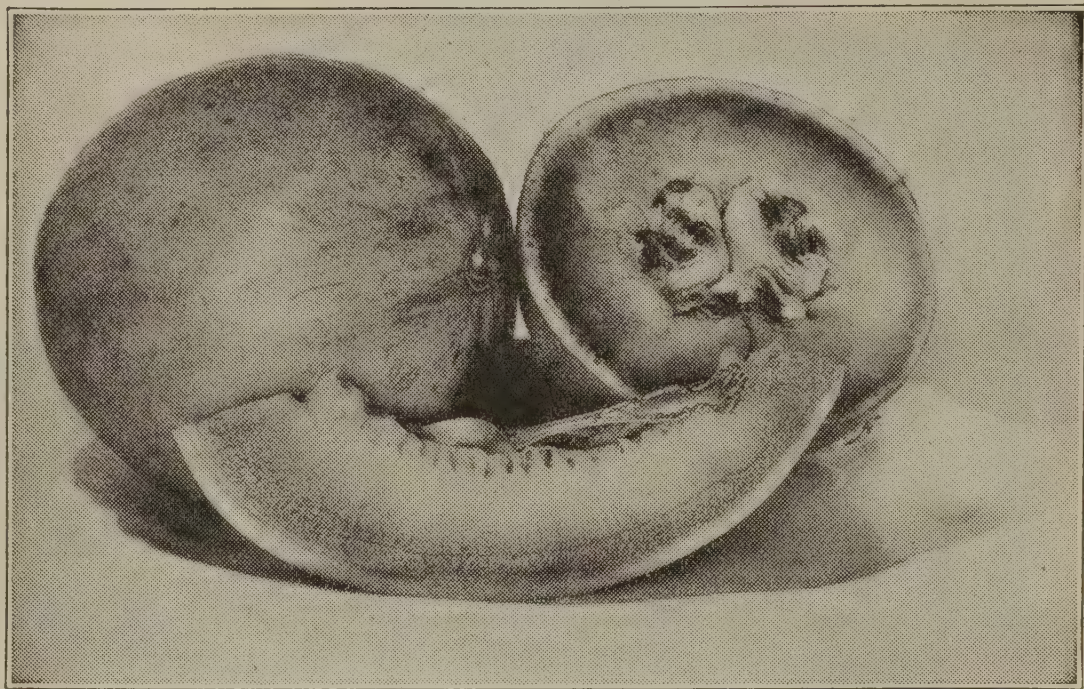
Melo-Gold (Weaver Special) 92 days. In outward appearance it is of golden ivory color, which strangely seems to permit you to see through the thin, tough rind and marvel at the beautiful reddish flesh within. When cut, a pleasant surprise awaits you—flesh smoother than any other cantaloupe—a delightful flavor all its own. Although jumbo in size the seed is held tightly in a very small cavity, with a depth of flesh rarely found in melons of its size. Should be picked as soon as full slip as it goes through a ripening process for five or six days after being picked at this stage.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.10) (5 lbs., \$4.85) prepaid

White Melons

Do best in semi-arid districts

under irrigation



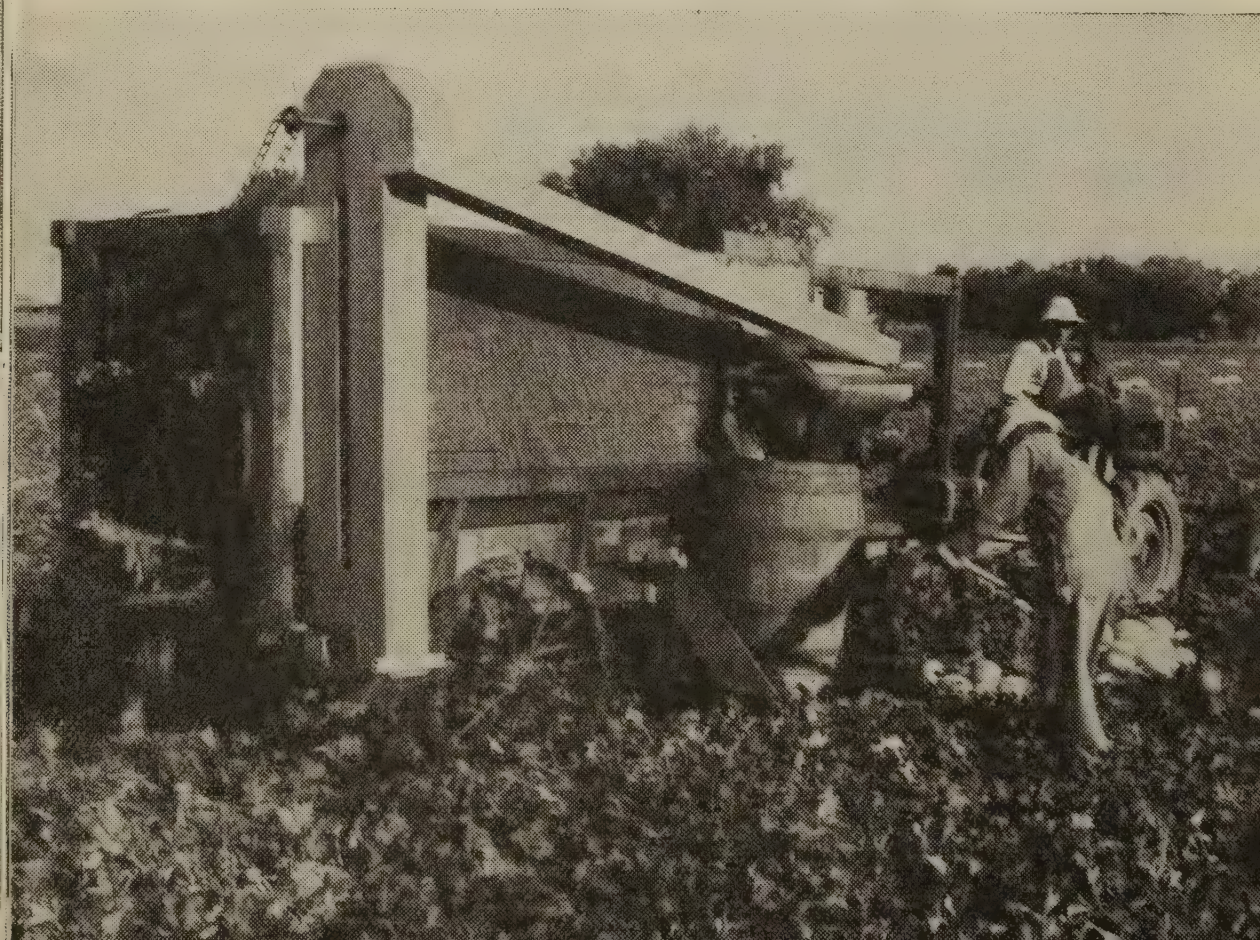
Honey Dew Green Meated.

Honey Dew—Green Meated (Antibes) 112 days.

Of African origin and requires a long season. Ours is the smooth globe type preferred by the leading shippers. Rind, smooth, hard, no netting, creamy white, changing to a slightly golden tinge when ripe. Flesh, light emerald green, thick, juicy and tender, the sweetest of all melons.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c) (lb., \$2.25) prepaid

A cantaloupe seeding machine.



GROWING WATERMELONS

CULTURE—To successfully grow watermelons it is absolutely necessary to have good seed. Then select proper soil and give it proper cultivation and irrigation (if under irrigation) and if not prepare the land to drain off or retain the moisture, depending upon whether you get much or little rainfall, and the results are usually very good.

Select a well-drained sandy loam; new sod land is best; any good loamy soil which is well drained is good.

If under irrigation run large furrows 8 feet apart and plant the hills well up on the border 8 to 10 feet apart. Be careful not to irrigate too often. Plant to a depth of about one inch, shallower early when the soil is cold and slightly deeper for late planting.

Watermelons are lovers of drouth and the finest melons are grown under semi-arid conditions.

Plow deep and harrow well to make a fine seed bed. A liberal coat of stable manure disced in before plowing will increase the size and yield.

If not under irrigation, plow the land in ridges by first throwing out a dead furrow, then back-furrowing into the dead furrow four or five furrows from each side. Some advocate no harrowing in windy sections, leaving the soil rough for the reason that vines cling to the ground and are not whipped about.

Do most of the cultivating with the harrow, setting the teeth straight and cultivate deep.

It is sometimes desirable to turn the ends of the runners when they begin to reach out across the row and give an extra cultivation. This should be done carefully so as not to damage the small melons. This sometimes results in a delay in the setting of fruit.

Keep a fine mulch on the surface and do not let any weeds grow.

If you use commercial fertilizer mix it thoroughly with the soil around the hill, but do not leave any lumps under the hills where the first roots will reach it, or it will burn the roots and check the growth if not kill the plant.

Some southern growers advocate the use of up to 700 lbs. of fertilizer per acre, analyzing about 8% phosphoric acid, 6% potash, 6% ammonia, preferably made from nitrate of soda; cotton seed meal, dried blood, super phosphate, muriate and sulphate of potash. Use two applications, applying 2/3 the amount before planting and the balance as a side dressing as the vines begin to run.

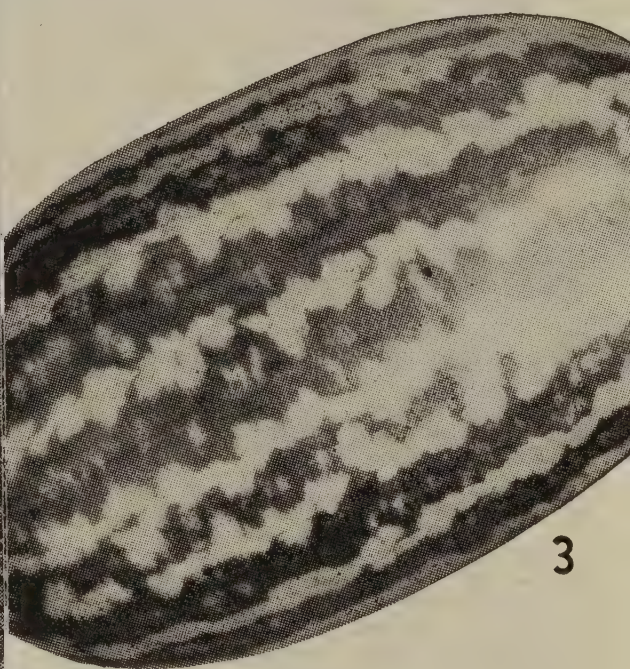
DO NOT plant on land where melons were grown before, even if four or five years before, if you have other good land. The vines remove something from the soil not readily replaced, and following crops usually produce deformed melons with black ends or shriveled ends, even from the best of seeds, while the same seed on adjoining land, where melons have not been grown before, will produce large melons of the finest quality. Sometimes, due to unfavorable growing conditions, the first set will produce some ill-shaped or black-ended melons. These should be pulled from the vines, allowing more shapely melons to set on.

Do not press on melons to see if they are ripe. This injures them and results in very poor melons. A slight thump with the finger, if the sound rings clear and a high tone, indicates a green melon; if a hollow, low tone, or rather dead tone, the melon is ripe.

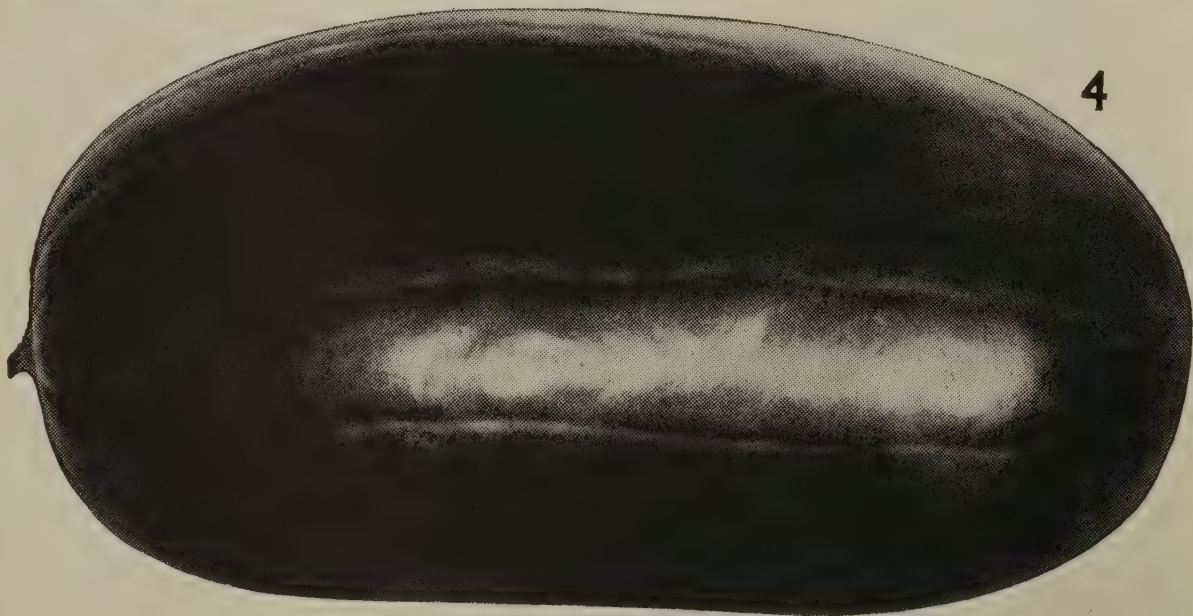
Usually the curl where the melon attaches to the vine dies when the melon is ripe. By a little practice you can tell by the color. A bright, growing color indicates a green melon; a dull green indicates ripeness.

WILL WATERMELONS AND PUMPKIN MIX?

Each year we receive a number of letters asking if watermelons and pumpkins will mix, also regarding cantaloupe and cucumber; and squash and cantaloupe. None of these species will mix with the others except some pumpkin with some squash. If pumpkins are grown next to watermelons so that the vines intermingle there is a possibility that the watermelons will absorb some of the pumpkin flavor. For this reason it is also a good plan to keep watermelon fields free of weeds as certain of these will have effect on the flavor.



No. 1 Burrell's Red Heart Watson
 No. 2 Dixie Queen is "good to eat"
 No. 3 Striped Klondike
 No. 4 Burrell's Klondike

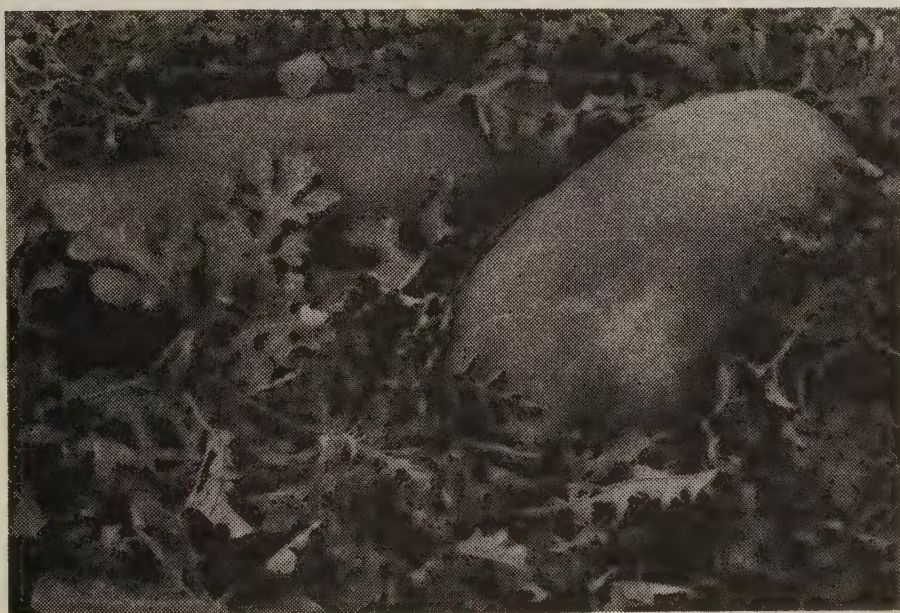


OUR WATERMELON SEED

● We have been growing Watermelon Seed since 1896 and while we grow a large acreage at the present time practically all of it goes direct to planters, many of whom plant from 20 to 100 acres or more each. We have watched the principal growing sections and the markets to know the varieties most in demand and those of the highest quality.

Nearly all the old varieties have been dropped and in their places we offer new improved sorts of better quality, larger and better shippers. All of these are from critically selected stock seeds and each is grown well separated from any other variety to prevent mixing.

Our 1904 catalog listed the popular varieties of that day. Kleckley Sweet is the only one of these listed in this catalog. It is one of the best for local market and home garden. Dixie Queen and Florida Giant Melon seem to be taking the place of Stone Mountain in the large, round shipping class. Western shippers prefer Klondike. Sugar content usually averages 3% to 4% more than such melons as Kleckley Sweet. Oregon uses the Striped Klondike a great deal and California the Early Small Black Seeded type and Brown Seeded. Southern growers should try Burrell's Klondike; this is a large square ended strain of excellent quality. Burrell's Grey and Burrell's Red Heart Watson will please shippers requiring large, oblong shape melons. Burrell's Grey is the best of the grey rind melons, and in our trials we have as yet found no strain of Tom Watson equal to our Red Heart Watson.



Burrell's Grey is popular in the Eastern states as well as in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Burrell's Grey 95 days. So far superior to other long grey melons that we have dropped Irish Grey, Thurmond and others from our list. This is of our own development and introduction. Fruits large, weighing, as a rule, 40 to 45 pounds; oblong and full as shown in illustration. Color light greyish green. Rind extremely hard and tough, making it a good shipper. Flesh firm, stringless, bright red and eating quality about as good as possible in a long distance shipping melon.

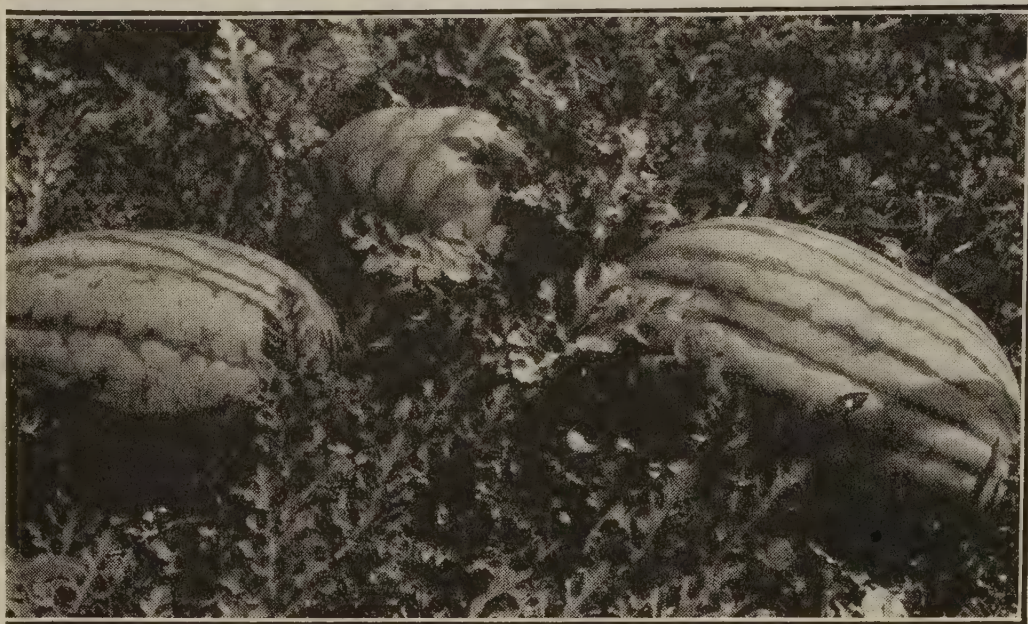
BURRELL'S GREY

STOCK SEED (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 50c) (¼ lb., \$1.40) (lb., \$5.00)
(5 lbs., \$22.00)

No. 1 SEED. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) (¼ lb., 90c) (lb., \$3.00) (5 lbs., \$13.20)

Burrell's Red Heart Watson 95 days. Markets calling for really good, large melons of the Tom Watson type will be pleased with this. A fine grained, deep red fleshed, entirely stringless and very sweet melon. There was not a white heart or an off-melon in our fields. Rind is very tough and darker green than the older strains of Watson. Under proper growing conditions will often average 40 pounds.

Crop failure.



Dixie Queen 85 days. This attractive, large nearly round melon made a hit from the start, and in addition to being a splendid shipper and a heavy yielder, its striking appearance commands instant attention and ready sale. Its flavor and quality bring repeat customers. Fruits almost round, light green veined with dark green; rind tough. Flesh rich scarlet, sweet and stringless. Ordinary size about 35 pounds, but will grow to as large as 60 pounds. Seeds small and white. A shy seeding variety, and the price higher than some. In saving our stock seed, we noted in one lot that it required 500 melons averaging 40 pounds each to make 17 pounds of seeds.

STOCK SEED.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40) (1 lb., \$5.00) prepaid

No. 1 SEED.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c) (1 lb., \$3.00) (5 lbs., \$13.20) prepaid

FROM ROSCOE, ILLINOIS—Your Aristogold Corn and Schoon's Hard Shell Melons outclass any varieties we have ever had.

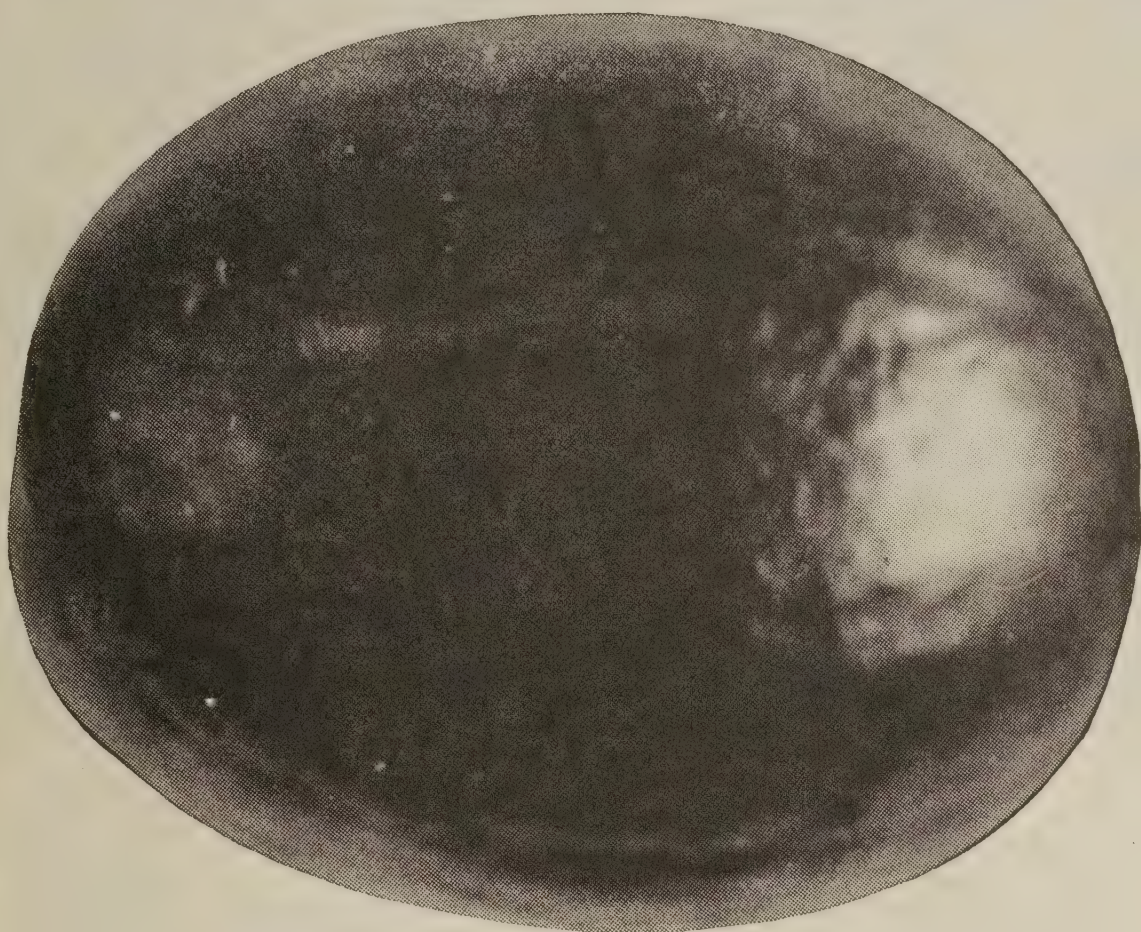
FROM CALDWELL, IDAHO—The Black Seed Klondike Melons are far superior to anything grown in this part of the country for flavor and sweetness.

FROM TROUTDALE, OREGON—The celery seed (Utah No. 15) we purchased from you this spring was very satisfactory, in fact, we believe it turned out the best Utah celery we have ever seen.

Watermelon Day has been celebrated at

Rocky Ford for more than 60 years

Watermelon



Florida Giant (Cannon Ball) 92 days. A vigorous, very productive melon popular throughout the South for long distance shipping. Fruits very dark green, large, nearly round; flesh firm, red and of excellent quality, although slightly coarser than Dixie Queen. More acres of this variety are grown than any other.

Our seed of this has given such satisfaction that we have been unable to grow enough to supply the demand.

Our seed crop was grown from a special strain known as "Texas Giant."

STOCK SEED.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40) (lb., \$5.00) prepaid

No. 1 SEED.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c) (lb., \$3.00) prepaid

FROM WILLISTON, S. C.—I ordered my Watermelon Seed from you this past year, and was well pleased with them. They were the best seed I have ever had, so I am reordering from you again.

View from hill-top Farm No. 15 where we grow our
Florida Giant Watermelon.





Threshing a fine crop of Striped Klondike Watermelon.

Klondike, Early Black Seeded

85 days. This is the very small seeded strain which is so popular with California shippers. Weight 18 to 20 pounds. Fruits short, oblong, tapers some to the blossom end; color pure green. Flesh deep red, very sweet and melting. Also known as University strain.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c) (lb., \$3.00) (5 lbs., \$13.20) prepaid



Burrell's select strains of Klondike Watermelons are outstanding in uniformity and quality.

Green Klondike

(Brown Seeded). 90 days. This is the original strain of Klondike. Fruits short, oblong, slightly tapered to the blossom end; pure green rind. Flesh deep red, stringless, and melting. Weight about 25 pounds. Seeds small, spotted white and brown.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.40) (5 lbs., \$6.15) prepaid

Klondike Striped Blue Ribbon

90 days. The best small melon we have ever seen, considering both eating and shipping qualities. Flesh is deep red, sweet, stringless and melting. Rind light green, conspicuously striped with darker green; advertising itself on the market; thin, hard and tough, making it desirable for shipping. The firm flesh will keep many days. Size is just right for the customer to carry home, weight averaging about 25 pounds. A common expression of those who ate these melons in our seed fields: "The best melon I have ever eaten." Melon seed sales indicate that this is rapidly becoming one of the most popular sorts. The Blue Ribbon strain is resistant to wilt.

STOCK SEED.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40) (lb., \$5.00) (5 lbs., \$21.50)

No. 1 SEED.

prepaid

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c) (lb., \$3.00) (5 lbs., \$13.20) prepaid



The melon that has stood the test of time. Our 1904 catalog listed the popular varieties of that day. Kleckley Sweet is the only one of these listed in this catalog and it is still popular for the home garden.

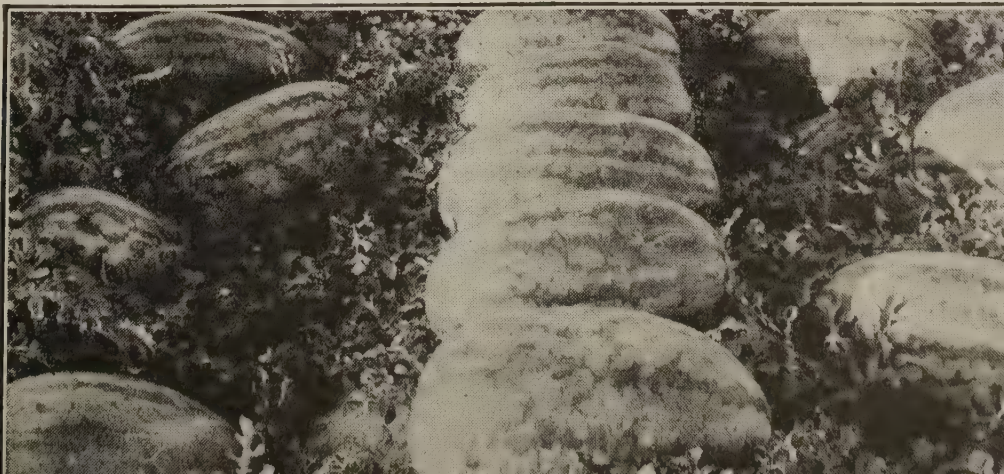
Kleckley Sweet, Burrell's Improved 85 days. The most popular home garden sort. Our strain is known by some as the "Hard Shelled Kleckley." Rind is very thin, and not as brittle as some strains. Melons are oblong, very dark green and nearly the same diameter at both ends. Flesh light red, and very sweet and melting. Seeds white and less seeds per melon than almost any other sort. Will carry well up to 200 miles; not recommended for shipping any great distance.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c) (lb., \$2.25) (5 lbs., \$9.90) prepaid

Winter Queen, Black Seeded 90 days. An exceptionally good keeping melon largely grown for storing and use during the late fall and early winter months. Shippers in the Rocky Ford district crate this melon like Honey Dews and ship in carlots. Fruits small, weighing about 15 pounds, nearly round, greenish white with faint irregular pale green stripes. Rind is tough and rubbery. Flesh deep red, crisp, firm and of fine quality. Seed small and black.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 20c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c) (lb., \$1.65) (5 lbs., \$7.25) prepaid

Klondike Striped Blue Ribbon retains the high quality of our old strain of Striped Klondike and at the same time is resistant to wilt.





Snapshot of pepper field sent in by one of our Missouri customers. This is Worldbeater grown from our seed.

Okra

Clemson Spineless 68 days. A new spineless variety that is replacing Perkins Mammoth. Developed by the South Carolina Experiment Station. All-America Silver Medal for 1939. Plant has less foliage than Perkins; pods rich green, straight, ridged, length about 7 inches; spineless.

(oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid

Dwarf Stalked Long Green Prolific 65 days. A sturdy prolific canning sort. Plants 3 feet; pods dark green, fleshy, tender, tapered near the tip, and reach length of 7 to 8 inches.

(oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 30c) (lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid



HOW TO GROW ONIONS

Plant $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill, three to five pounds per acre, except Sweet Spanish and like sorts, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$. For sets, forty to eighty pounds per acre.

In onion culture, thorough preparation of the ground, careful sowing and the best of after-culture, though essential for a full yield, will avail nothing unless seed of the best quality be used. Given the same care and conditions, the product from two lots of onion seed of the same variety but of different quality may be so unequal in the quantity of merchantable onions that it would be more profitable to use the good seed though it cost twenty times as much as the other. The seed we offer is the best obtainable. Although onions are often raised from sets and from division, by far the best and cheapest mode of production is from seed. The facility with which seed is sown and the superior bulbs it produces recommend it for general use.

THE SOIL

A crop of onions can be grown on any soil which will produce a full crop of corn, but on a stiff clay, very light sand or gravel, or on some muck or swamp lands, neither a large nor a very profitable crop can be grown. I prefer a rich loam with a slight mixture of clay. This is much better if it has been cultivated with hoed crops, kept clean from weeds and well-manured for two years previous, because if a sufficient quantity of manure to raise an ordinary soil to a proper degree of fertility is applied at once, it is likely to make the onion soft. The same result will follow if we sow on rank, mucky ground or on that which is too wet.

MANURING

There is no crop in which a liberal use of manure is more essential than in this, and it should be the best quality, well fermented and shoveled over at least twice during the previous summer to kill weed seeds. If rank, fresh manure is used, it is liable to result in soft bulbs with many scallions. Of the commercial manures, any of the high-grade, complete fertilizers are good for ordinary soils, and even very rich soils are frequently greatly benefited by fine ground bone, and mucky ones by a liberal dressing of wood ashes.



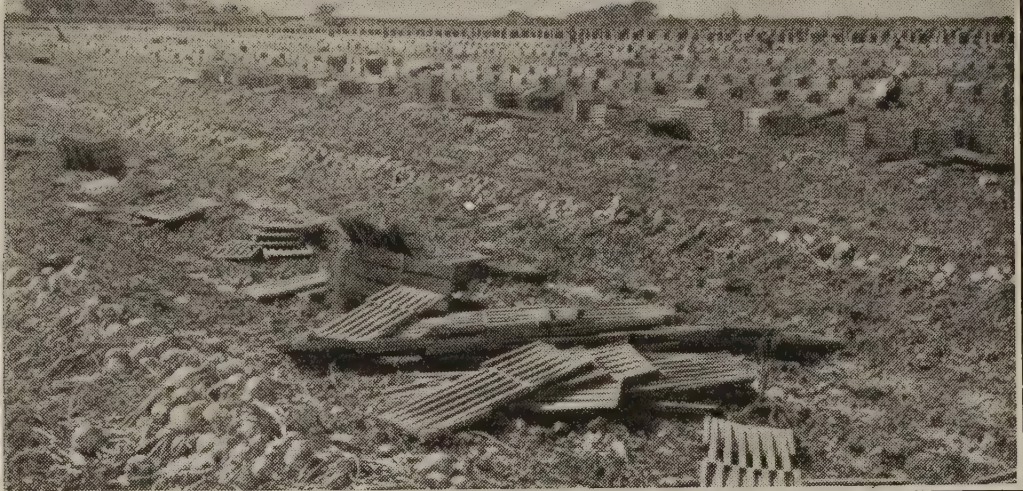
Topping Burrell's Yellow Valencia Onions and Placing Them in Field Crates.

PREPARATION

Refer to page 3 for preparation of the soil.

SOWING THE SEED

This should be done as soon as the ground can be made ready. A good hand seed drill will do an excellent job of planting. Growers of large acreages here plant with the 4 row beet drills, using special plates. This permits cultivating with 4 row cultivators. The drill should be carefully adjusted to sow the desired quantity of seed about one inch deep. The quantity needed will vary with the soil, the seed used and the kind of onions desired. Thin seeding gives much larger onions than thick seeding. Two to two and one-fourth pounds of seed per acre is sufficient for very large sorts like Sweet Spanish and as much as five or six pounds per acre can be sown of the smaller sorts. Use a drill with a roller attached, but if the drill has none, the ground should be well rolled with a light roller immediately after the seed is planted. It is impossible to cultivate the crop economically unless the rows are straight. 12 seeds planted per foot of row requires about $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. per acre.



Harvesting a fine crop of Burrell's Yellow Valencia Onions. Note the onions in the pile row, the collapsible field crates and in the background onions crated and stacked in the field to cure before hauling to storage.

CULTIVATION

As soon as the onions are large enough so that the rows can be seen, begin cultivating very shallow and as close to the rows as possible without damaging the plants. Cultivate every week to ten days until the bulbs have started to develop.

Here a special weeder made from clock spring with handle, is used for removing grass and weeds from the row. Do not cover the onions with soil when hoeing or cultivating.

If under irrigation; irrigate every week to 10 days until the crop is matured or up to about 10 days before harvest. Here we irrigate 12 to 14 times and cultivate 10 to 12 times.

Furrows must be large enough to irrigate without flooding. Flooded onions will not bulb properly.

GATHERING

As soon as the tops die in the fall, the bulbs should be pulled and about four rows put together in each windrow. As soon as the tops are dried, cut about one-half inch from the bulb with shears and put into field crates. Stack crates in piles of about one truckload each and protect top crates from weather. When thoroughly cured, run over grader, sort out scallions and damaged bulbs and store in onion house. Stack so that the best of ventilation is assured. Keep dry and as near a uniform temperature just above 32 degrees as is possible. Repeated freezing and thawing will spoil the bulbs. Very early onions are grown by the transplanting method, the seed being sown in frames or beds and the small onions transplanted, when the size of a small lead pencil, to the field rows.

The tops of some Sweet Spanish Onions remain green right up until time it is necessary to harvest. The onions may then be pulled and allowed to remain in windrows long enough for drying down the tops.

GREEN ONIONS DURING WINTER

If you would like to have green onions during the winter time, try planting the seed early enough in the fall to grow plants about the size of a lead pencil. These may then be pulled before freezing weather sets in and trenched like celery. (See Page 20.)



Large
Handsome
Mild

Long Keeper
Heaviest Yielder
Globe Type



Burrell's Yellow Valencia. More resistant to the attack of thrips than any other large yellow variety yet introduced.

Burrell's Yellow Valencia 115 days. Our own special selection and introduction. Its outstanding qualities are its full globe shape, deep bronze color, large size, and with vigorous tops that are slow to ripen down. Probably the largest and heaviest yielding strain of Sweet Spanish yet offered. Sweet Spanish Colorado No. 6 keeps better in storage but averages slightly smaller. This stock is well bred and practically no off color onions will be found. Only sound, true to type bulbs are set; this insuring a long-keeping strain. It is not as subject to damage by thrips as other sorts. We recommend that growers shipping their onions in Spanish style crates use Burrell's Yellow Valencia. Skin is thick and heavy and the attractive deep color is even carried to the second and third outer layers.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 95c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00) (lb., \$11.00) (5 lbs., \$48.40)
prepaid

FROM LEXINGTON, NEBR.—Will you please book us for 60 lbs. of Sweet Spanish Colorado No. 6 onion seed. The reason for our desire for this onion seed is that we really have good luck with it.



1

Views of Onion seed growing operations on our farms

No. 1 Seed heads in bloom

No. 2 Setting out the bulbs to produce seed

No. 3 Harvesting mother bulbs for winter storage



2



3



Harvesting and grading a fine field of Onion Sweet Spanish Colorado No. 6.

Brigham Yellow Globe 109 days. Also called Michigan Onion. This is a true strain of this fine onion which is noted for its long keeping qualities. Bulbs deep globe with very heavy skin and of excellent dark color. Yields large. Crop maturing with Yellow Globe Danvers and rapidly becoming one of the most popular varieties.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40) (lb., \$5.00) (5 lbs., \$22.00) prepaid

Early Yellow Globe 110 days. Will stand storage better than most early varieties. Under normal conditions, bulbs ready 10 days ahead of South Port Yellow Globe. Color, rich, deep yellow. Vigorous and productive.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40) (lb., \$5.00) (5 lbs., \$22.00) prepaid

Sweet Spanish Colorado No. 6 115 days. Developed by the Colorado Experimental Station from Burrell's Yellow Valencia. Probably the best keeper of the Sweet Spanish Type. Very deep, almost bronze color, in fact the color is darker than any Sweet Spanish we have grown. Outer skins thick and the color carried down through the several outer layers. Shape globe at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches diameter.

If not familiar with this strain we suggest that you try it in comparison with what you are now using; especially if keeping quality, deep color, and thrip resistance is desired.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 95c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00) (lb., \$11.00) (5 lbs., \$48.40) prepaid

Sweet Spanish Utah Strain 110 days. Desirable because of its deep yellow color, excellent keeping quality, thicker skin and uniformity of trueness to type. Bulbs are globe in shape at about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches; when larger they assume a slightly flattened globe shape. Flesh white and of mild pleasing flavor. One of the most profitable varieties to grow because of its heavy yielding and freedom from spikes or bottle necks; practically all being good merchantable onions under favorable growing conditions. Top growth vigorous and resistant to thrip damage better than most other varieties except Burrell's Yellow Valencia.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 80c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.85) (lb., \$6.25) (5 lbs., \$26.00) prepaid

Onion

Red Varieties

Southport Red Globe 110 days. A splendid keeper, and considered one of the best red onions. Standard late variety used in large quantities. Bulbs medium large, high globe shaped; skin thick deep purplish red, small necks; flesh white with tinge of purple, fine grained. An exceptionally heavy yielder.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40) (lb., \$5.00) (5 lbs., \$22.60)
prepaid

Onion

White Varieties



Bernita Burrell in a field of Improved White Sweet Spanish on one of our farms at Cortez, Colorado. Note the fine color of bulbs and vigorous top growth.

Southport White Globe 110 days. A late white variety; quality is of the highest. Bulbs medium large, high globe; skin clear-white, firm, fairly mild, delicious flavor. On account of its attractive appearance this onion brings top prices on the market. Hardly as good a keeper as the colored Southport Globes.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75) (lb., \$6.00) (5 lbs., \$26.40)
prepaid

White Portugal or Silver Skin 100 days. The most widely used white onion. Excellent for sets as a pickler, for green bunching and for storage; truly an all purpose variety. Bulbs medium sized flat but fairly deep; pure white flesh, fine grained and firm. A splendid keeper and a dependable cropper.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75) (lb., \$6.00) (5 lbs., \$26.40)
prepaid

White Sweet Spanish (Improved) 110 days. A sport from Riverside Sweet Spanish. Produces very large, flat-globe shaped white onions of mild flavor. A medium heavy yielder and more resistant to thrips than some other white varieties; usually sells for top market price. A fairly good keeper.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.85) (lb., \$6.50) (5 lbs., \$28.60)
prepaid



D. V. Burrell showing how tall Parsnips grow for seed on our Cortez, Colorado Farms.

Parsnip

●Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 feet of drill; 3 lbs. per acre. All root crops do best in loose rich, sandy loam soil, but will do well in any that is reasonably rich and deep if plowed or spaded to a good depth. Avoid stony soil as this will cause poorly shaped roots. Drill in rows 18 to 24 inches apart. Cover the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. The seeds germinate slowly and require plenty of moisture. Do not allow the soil to become dry as germination will be ruined. A few lettuce seed mixed with the parsnip will come up quickly and mark the row so that you can cultivate before the parsnips come up if necessary. For the best quality of roots the ground should be kept moist throughout the growing season. Parsnips are improved by freezing. The tops may be removed after killing frost and the roots stored as instructed on page 7.

Ideal Hollow Crown 130 days. An improved and desirable sort, very productive. Grow enough to serve on your table from after the first freeze in the fall until late spring. Roots large, smooth, white skin, uniform in shape, tender and of the best quality. Length 12 to 14 inches, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick at the shoulder hollow crowned; uniformly tapered.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.10) (5 lbs., \$4.85) prepaid

Parsley



★ For market, the leaves may be tied in small attractive bunches. Very desirable for garnishing, or if to be used for flavoring, the leaves may be dried crisp, rubbed to a powder and kept in bottles. The seed is very slow to germinate and the same method as used for starting parsnip seed should be followed. Plant $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 100 feet of row or 3 lbs. per acre to a depth of not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Rows may be one to two feet apart and the plants should be thinned 8 to 12 inches apart in the row. Cutting the leaves often will improve their quality.

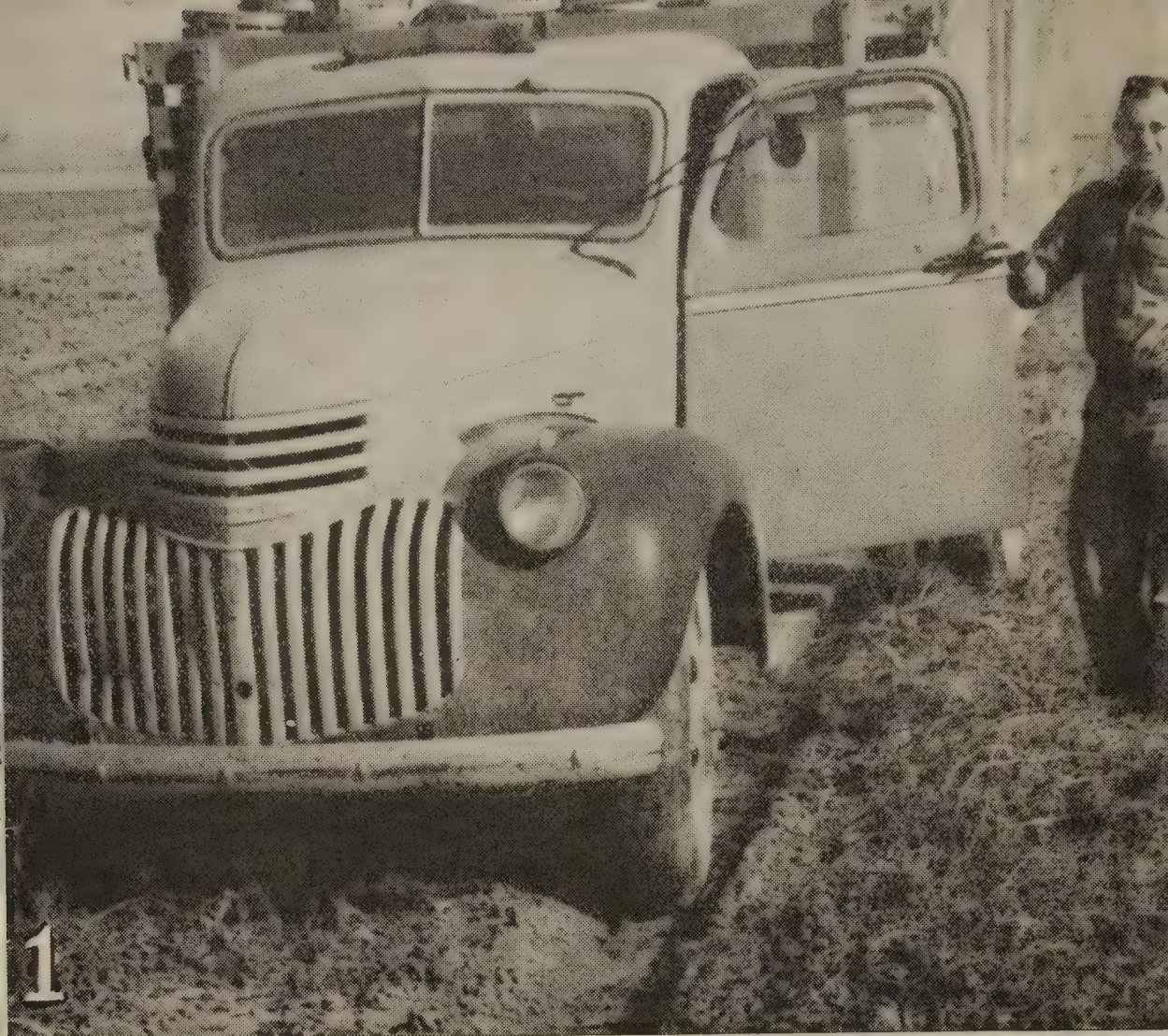
Evergreen "All America" Award 1940.

Strong growing with large, dense, dark green foliage. Compound leaves or fronds; leaves rather coarsely cut but closely curled. Definitely more frost resistant than other varieties. Very uniform. Well adapted to both market and home garden.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.20) (5 lbs., \$5.25) prepaid

Triple Curled 90 days. Plants compact with very dark green leaves, exceedingly fine cut and curled, resembling tufts of moss. Desirable for flavoring, garnishing and for decorative purposes. Similar to Champion Moss Curled.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.20) (5 lbs., \$5.25) prepaid





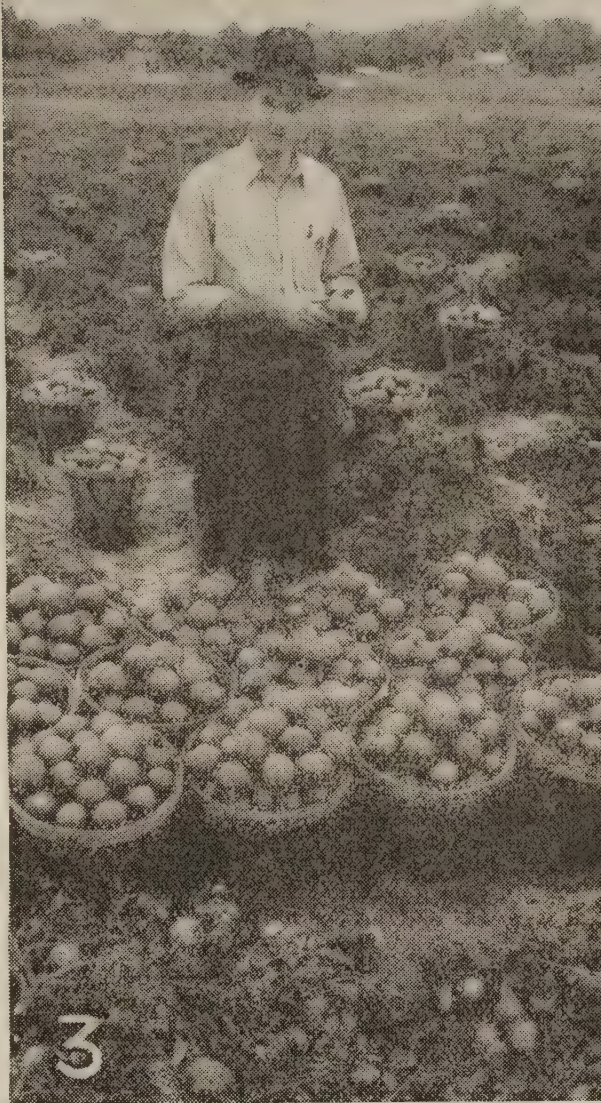
The third generation of Burrells, most of whom are actively engaged in this business.

1—Jerre

2—Jim

3—Delavan

4—Robert, Bill, Bernita
and Barbara Burrell



MAKE LARGE PLANTINGS OF PEAS IN YOUR GARDEN

• Plant one lb. to one hundred feet of drill, 90 to 150 lbs. per acre, or 175 lbs. if broadcast.

For very early peas the soil should be light and warm. Prepare the seed bed in the fall and plant as early in the spring as the soil can be worked. It is best to double rows about six inches apart and then leave a space of thirty inches to the next double row. Do not plant in heavy, sticky soil, as the seed will rot before germinating. Plant Early, Second Early and Late sorts for succession. Many make too small plantings of peas. Plant plenty; 20 feet of double row is required per consumer. They are very fine food and take the place of many things you would otherwise buy.

Alaska 58 days. The earliest garden variety, and widely used for canning purposes. Vine 28 inches, light green in color, slim. Pods, length 2½ inches, light green, blunt and plump. Seeds small, round, medium green.

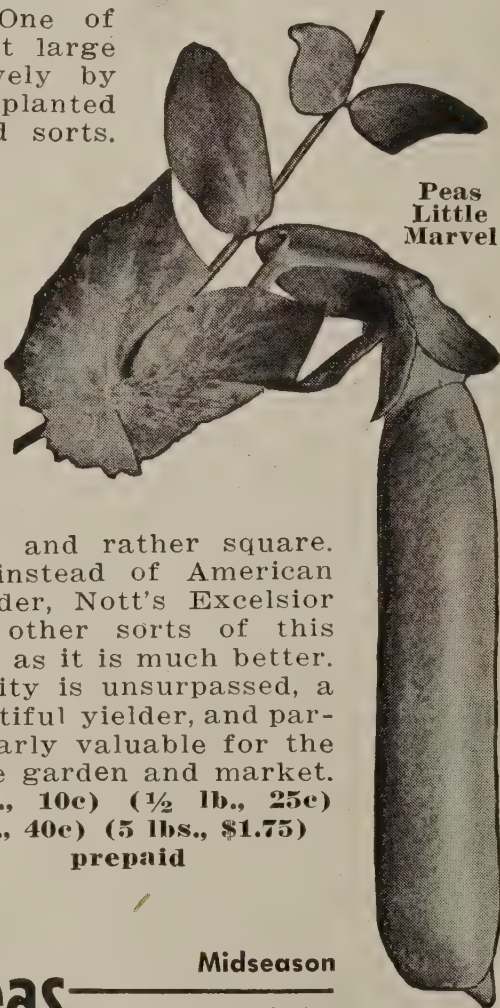
(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 20c) (lb., 35c) (5 lbs., \$1.45) prepaid

Laxton's Progress 64 days. One of the earliest large podded varieties, and used extensively by shippers for this reason. May be planted almost as early as the smooth seed sorts. Vines 15 inches, dark green, heavy. Pods 4½ inches, dark green, plump and pointed; contain 8 or more large deep green wrinkled peas. Quality excellent, splendid for home and market garden planting.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 25c) (lb., 40c)
(5 lbs., \$1.75) prepaid

Little Marvel 63 days. Vines 18 inches, dark green. Pods 3 inches, dark green, very plump, straight, blunt ended. Seeds medium size, wrinkled and rather square. We recommend that you use this instead of American

Wonder, Nott's Excelsior and other sorts of this type, as it is much better. Quality is unsurpassed, a bountiful yielder, and particularly valuable for the home garden and market. (Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 25c) (lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.75) prepaid



Peas

Midseason varieties

Asgrow No. 40 75 days. Resembles Strategem but four to five days earlier; unequaled in pod size, and exceptional in quality; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Bred particularly for shippers and market gardeners. Vines dark green, stocky and branching. Pods length 5 to 6½ inches, single and double, round dark green, plump, pointed, curved at tip; contains 8 to 10 large, succulent peas. Height of vine about 26 inches.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 25c) (lb., 40c)
(5 lbs., \$1.75) prepaid



Peas

Morse's 60—(Wilt Resistant)

73 days. A valuable new mid-season variety which represents a decided improvement over Giant Stride class of Peas, which include the 95 and 40. It is earlier, more productive and the pods are better filled. Outstanding in heavy and consistent yielding of fine green, large pods resistant to Fusarium wilt and has some resistance to Mosaic. Vines three feet, vigorous. Dark green pods frequently 5½ inches long, pointed, slightly curved, medium dark green and usually contains 9 to 11 large peas of excellent quality.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 25c)
(lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.75)
prepaid



Peas Morse's 60.

Dwarf Alderman 72 days. We are listing this variety in the place of Dwarf Telephone because it is slightly earlier, about the same in vine and pod length but with dark color pods instead of light. Vine 20 inches and stocky. Pods 4½ inches. Recommended to home gardeners wishing something extra good in the way of quality and flavor. Seeds large, wrinkled.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 25c) (lb., 40c) (5 lbs., \$1.75) prepaid

Teton 66 days. A hybrid variety, resistant to Fusarium wilt. Excellent for market gardens, shipping, canning, and freezing. Vine dark green, medium heavy. Pods 4 inches long, large, straight, blunt, dark green, concentrated in season; well filled with 7 to 8 large, succulent peas of very fine quality. Seeds large, cream and green, wrinkled.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ lb., 25c) (lb., 45c) (5 lbs., \$2.00) prepaid



FROM FT. MEADE, FLORIDA—Am writing you this letter concerning Pepper seed. We bought some of your Rocky Ford last year and our customers were very well satisfied.

Pepper

Seed crop a near failure

Each order limited to amounts that have been priced

Anaheim Chili 80 days. (Hot) A later variety planted extensively in the South and in California. Does well here at Rocky Ford. Used for home, market gardens, and for canning and drying. Fruits 6 to 7 inches long; 1 inch in diameter, tapered, deep green changing to bright scarlet at maturity, mildly pungent.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.85) (lb., \$6.50) prepaid

Burrell's Rocky Ford 68 days. (Sweet) The outstanding merits of this pepper are its earliness, large size and substantial walls which makes it an excellent shipping sort. Fruits large, oblong, usually $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Weight, well grown, 7 to 8 ounces. Square shouldered and mostly four lobed. Earlier than California Wonder, thicker walled and heavier than Worldbeater, parents from which it has been selected. Color uniform, bright, deep red. It makes a large plant that carries its fruit high enough to avoid contact with the soil. A prolific bearer; leaves large and protect peppers from sun scald. Recommended for home and market garden use as well as shipping. 1938 "All America" Selection.

Crop failure.

California Wonder 75 days. (Sweet) The outstanding shipping sort because of its very thick flesh. Arrives on the market in an excellent fresh condition. Plants vigorous, upright, prolific. Fruits mostly four-lobed, chunky, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 inches, deep green becoming a bright crimson. Flesh extremely thick and firm, distinct mild flavor. Produces some green fruits nearly as early as Ruby King. Our stock is the result of single plant selection, and much more uniform than usual. Average weight of fruits, 6 ounces.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c) (oz., 85c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25) (lb., \$8.00) prepaid

California Wonder Low Bush 70 days. (Sweet) This was developed from a single plant found in one of our seed fields. Exceptionally well bred; the earliest and most uniform stock of California Wonder that it has ever been our pleasure to grow. While the bush is low, the peppers are borne high enough on the plant to avoid contact with the soil. Most of the fruits are four lobed. Average weight of fruits, 7 ounces.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c) (oz., 85c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25) (lb., \$8.00) prepaid

Florida Giant 120 days. Plants disease resistant, very tall and upright in growth with fruits borne well off the ground, making it very desirable for Florida growing. Fruits exceptionally thick walled and resemble California Wonder except that they average one-third longer for the same diameter. Very productive and ship well. Color green turning to brilliant, deep red at maturity. (Sweet.)

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c) (oz., 85c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.25) (lb., \$8.00) prepaid

Harris Wonder 68 days. A new early, very prolific, thick meaty pepper which is said to be a cross between Harris Early Giant and California Wonder. While it is slightly smaller than California Wonder its earliness makes it highly desirable in climates where the seasons are short. We consider it an ideal type for stuffed peppers because of the absence of the deep folds at the ends of the fruits. (Sweet.)

Crop failure.

Windsor "A" 57 days. Introduced by the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station; "All America" Award of Merit Winner for 1937. Combines the size and type of Ruby King with the thick walled mild flesh of the Pimento. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Diameter at stem $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches tapering. (Sweet.)

Crop failure.

Worldbeater 70 days. (Sweet). A valuable market garden and shipping variety. Is particularly popular in the south. Fruits mostly four lobed, 5 inches long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; deep green, becoming bright deep red. Flesh thick, mild and very sweet. Weight of fruit commonly 6 ounces.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c) (oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.85) (lb., \$6.50) prepaid



No. 1 Burrell's Low Bush California Wonder Pepper
 No. 2 and 4—Burrell's Rocky Ford Pepper
 No. 3 Windsor A Pepper

HOW TO GROW PEPPER

(The number of days given is the time from setting of plants until picking of marketable green peppers. Plants set during the latter part of May.)

One ounce of seed will produce about 3,000 to 4,000 plants if growing conditions are good. Allow some for safety. Sow the seed to a depth of about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in hotbed 8 to 10 weeks before time to transplant in open field. Pepper requires more heat than tomato and we have found it advisable to soak the seed for a few hours in warm water. Then spread between damp cloths kept in a warm place until sprouts begin to appear. Plant without delay. Spray with solution of Semesan to guard against damping off.

It is desirable that pepper plants be grown in beds by themselves so that the temperature may be held at a higher degree than necessary for tomato or cabbage.

Set out the plants after the ground is thoroughly warm; in this latitude during the latter part of May. Rows may be 2 to 3 feet apart and the plants 15 to 20 inches in the row, depending on the variety.

See page 6 for construction of hotbeds, and page 77, article on "How to Grow Tomatoes" as this will give additional information about plant growing.

OUR PEPPER SEED

Seed crop a near failure and each order limited to amounts listed.

Pepper seed is one of our special items and we give it particular attention. Our stock seeds are saved from individual plants and by line breeding, we have developed more uniform plants and fruits than is usual. We wish to call particular attention to Low Bush California Wonder and Burrell's Rocky Ford, both of which are our own development and introduction. While the new Harris Wonder is slightly smaller than California Wonder, its earliness makes it valuable in climates where the season is short. We consider Anaheim Chili best of the hot or pungent varieties.



TO GROW PUMPKINS

Plant 6 to 8 seeds to the hill, $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of seed to 100 hills, 4 to 5 pounds per acre. Select a very fertile location and plant the hills eight feet apart each way, 6 to 8 seeds to the hill. Thin to one plant to the hill when the plants have 5 to 6 leaves. Cultivate often and keep free of weeds. Best results are obtained where grown alone. A good rule is Pumpkins for the pumpkin patch and Corn for the cornfield. Dust with APHICIDE NO. 21 for the striped bugs and Aphicide No. 15 for the black squash bugs. See pages 87 and 88.



One of Our Fields of Green Striped Cushaw Pumpkins

Cultural instructions page 66

Pumpkin

Connecticut Field 120 days. Extensively grown for stock feed and used to some extent by canners. Fruits large, usually weighing about 15 to 25 pounds, flattened at ends; length and depth about equal. Rind hard, smooth, somewhat ribbed; deep orange in color. Flesh thick, orange-yellow, coarse and sweet.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.10) (5 lbs., \$4.85) prepaid

Green Striped Cushaw 115 days. This is a favorite sort in many sections, especially in the Central and Southern states. Fine both for pies and baking. Our stock is the result of many years selection to the ideal type and is excellent. Widely grown for stock feed. Fruits crook necked, weighing 10 to 12 pounds; length 18 inches; diameter of bowl 10 inches. Rind hard, thin, smooth, whitish green with darker green stripes. Flesh, thick, medium coarse, cream color. Well known and equally well liked.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.20) (5 lbs., \$5.25) prepaid

King of Mammoth 120 days. This is the largest pumpkin, often grows to weigh 60 to 90 lbs. or more. Fruits globular, slightly ribbed. Skin light yellow, varying to orange mottled, sometimes slightly netted. Flesh thick, solid, coarse, but of excellent quality. Yields heavy tonnage. Much used for stock feed. Is a good exhibition sort and makes good pies.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.25) (5 lbs., \$5.50) prepaid

Large Sweet Cheese 108 days. We have developed a special strain of this which is well liked by canners. Fruits round, flattened at the ends; diameter 12 inches and about half as deep; weight about 10 lbs., slightly ribbed, cream color skin. Flesh extremely thick, salmon-yellow, and quality excellent. Our new strain has thicker and more uniformly colored flesh than any other Sweet Cheese we have ever seen.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.20) (5 lbs., \$5.25) prepaid

Small Sugar 102 days. This is the small sweet pumpkin that has made the New England States famous for their pies. In our opinion it is the very best sort for pies or for cooking. Our strain is deeper orange in color than is usual and flesh of finer texture. Fruits round, flattened at the ends; weight 6 pounds. Skin hard, smooth, ribbed; color reddish-orange. Flesh thick, orange-yellow and excellent in quality. Is a good keeper.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.15) (5 lbs., \$5.25) prepaid

Winter Luxury 100 days. Early variety, popular for home and truckers' use. Resembles Small Sugar in size but is deeper from stem to blossom and is some larger. Fruits round, slightly flattened at ends, weight about 8 pounds. Skin thin, orange-yellow, netted, no ribbing. Flesh very thick, yellow. Exceptionally sweet and firm; excellent for pies.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.10) (5 lbs., \$4.85) prepaid

RADISH CULTURE

★ Plant 1 oz. to each 100 feet of drill, 10 to 12 pounds per acre. Radishes are easily grown. For the best quality, growth should be quick and continuous, which means that the soil should not be allowed to become dry. The early bunching varieties do best during cool weather. See Page 3 for preparation of the soil. Sow early in the spring, as soon as the ground is ready, even before danger of a frost is over. If bothered by root maggots, small beds can be protected by making a frame from 6-inch boards and covering the top of this with cheesecloth. Plant about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows 12 to 18 inches apart and when up, thin to one or two inches apart. A succession of plantings should be made in order that you will always have young, crisp and tender radishes. Use before the roots become pithy.

OUR RADISH SEED

We have especially fine Early Scarlet Globe both in the short and medium topped strains. The favorite sorts with larger planters. The new Comet is the brightest colored of red radishes. Many prefer Crimson Giant for the home garden because it may be pulled as soon as the early sorts and will continue to grow until reaching a maximum diameter of about two inches without becoming pithy. White Icicle is the favorite long white radish.

Comet 27 days. Brightest colored of the bunching radishes. Shape globe, suitable for use when $\frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, but will grow to larger size without becoming pithy. Top slightly larger than Scarlet Globe; roots clear; solid color.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.25) (5 lbs., \$5.50) prepaid

Crimson Giant 29 days. Particularly valuable because of its slowness to become pithy. Used for home and market garden. Tops medium; roots large, globular, 1 to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, deep crimson; flesh white, and is of superior quality.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.25) (5 lbs., \$5.50) prepaid





Crimson Giant

Icicle

Ey. Scarlet Globe

Comet

Early Scarlet Globe (Short Top) 23 days. Well adapted both to field culture and greenhouse forcing. Tops small and just the right size for bunching. Roots $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, globular, with small tap roots. Color uniform bright scarlet, crisp, tender and of splendid quality. The leading market variety.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.25) (5 lbs., \$5.50) prepaid

Early Scarlet Globe (Medium Top) 23 days. Description same as above except that tops are slightly taller and stronger.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.25) (5 lbs., \$5.50) prepaid

Icicle 27 days. The finest of all long white radishes and the standard of excellence by which others are judged. Tops small; roots 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, slender, straight, tapered at the tip. Flesh clear, white, crisp and tender, and have an agreeable, mild, snappy flavor.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c) (lb., \$1.00) (5 lbs., \$4.40) prepaid

For cultural instructions

see Carrot

Salsify

Mammoth Sandwich Island 140 days. Many prefer Salsify to oysters; the soup from which gives off an odor exactly the same as oysters; it has much the same flavor. Every garden should produce some of this easily grown plant. Plant very early in the spring. Culture much the same as carrot. Roots 6 to 8 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, tapering, smooth, dull white.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 55c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.60) (lb., \$5.50) prepaid



Spinach

For health eat more greens

HOW TO GROW SPINACH

• Everybody knows that Spinach is high on the list of health-giving and body-building vegetables. Grow more and eat more. It is essentially a spring and autumn crop and delights in cool, moist weather. While an annual, it is so hardy that it may be sown in the autumn and carried over winter except in the extreme north, coming on very early in the spring. (See page 3 for preparation of the soil.) Abundant, quickly available plant food is desirable and an application of highly nitrogenous fertilizer is advantageous when the plants are about half grown. Plant to a depth of one inch in rows 16 to 20 inches apart, thin to 6 inches apart in the row. Spinach has had much attention from plant breeders the past few years and varieties are now much larger leaved, more succulent and remain in good edible condition longer. Do not use poisonous insecticides for insect control. Plant 1 ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill, 8 pounds per acre.

Bloomsdale Long Standing 45 days. An outstanding strain of the Savoy Leaved Spinach. Much in demand for home and market gardens. It is slow to run to seed. Plant uniform, handsome, compact with large dark green blistered and crumpled leaves. Shipped extensively from the extreme south.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 70c) (5 lbs., \$3.30) prepaid

Nobel (Giant Thick Leaved) 46 days. We consider this the best of the thick leaved varieties and recommend it highly for canning, as well as for home and market garden. An enormous yielder. Plants large, vigorous and spreading, slow to form seed. Leaves huge, thick, smooth, pointed with rounded tip; color deep green, very tender.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) (¼ lb., 25c) (lb., 70c) (5 lbs., \$3.30) prepaid

HOW TO GROW SQUASH

The Summer and Italian Squash we offer are all bush in habit of growth. Use the same culture as for cucumbers. See page 25. Plant $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of seed to 100 hills, 4 lbs. per acre, hills 3 feet apart each way. Winter and Autumn Squash are trailing, or vining. Culture is the same as for pumpkins, as given on page 66, also see page 3 for preparation of the soil. Sow 8 ounces to 100 hills, 3 lbs. per acre, hills 5 to 8 feet apart each way.

Use Aphicide No. 15 to control black squash bugs. See page 88.

OUR SQUASH SEED

We are one of the most extensive growers of squash seed in the United States. Our fields are well separated to prevent cross-pollination, this being an important item in the growing of squash seed, as they will mix at a much greater distance than any other vegetable. Market growers will find our squash true to type and uniform. No grower uses more care in the production of his stock.

Dwarf Yellow Summer Crookneck is a favorite in the South for fall planting; Early White Bush is a nice, bright green when young, turning to pure white when mature. In some sections Dwarf Bush Green is taking the place of Early White Bush because of its deeper green color. Of Italian varieties, the East and South prefer Cocozelle while California planters use the Zucchini. The past couple of seasons, Table Queen has become more popular in the class of small, individual baking squashes, which includes Golden Table Queen and Delicata.

Italian varieties

Squash

Cocozelle 65 days. In the south this is the most popular Italian variety with shippers and market growers. Very prolific. Plants bush; fruits weigh 4 pounds at maturity and are 15 to 20 inches long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches through the thickest part, cylindrical, straight and smooth. Color dark green with faint light green stripes changing to yellow. Flesh firm, greenish white; the very young fruits are marketed.

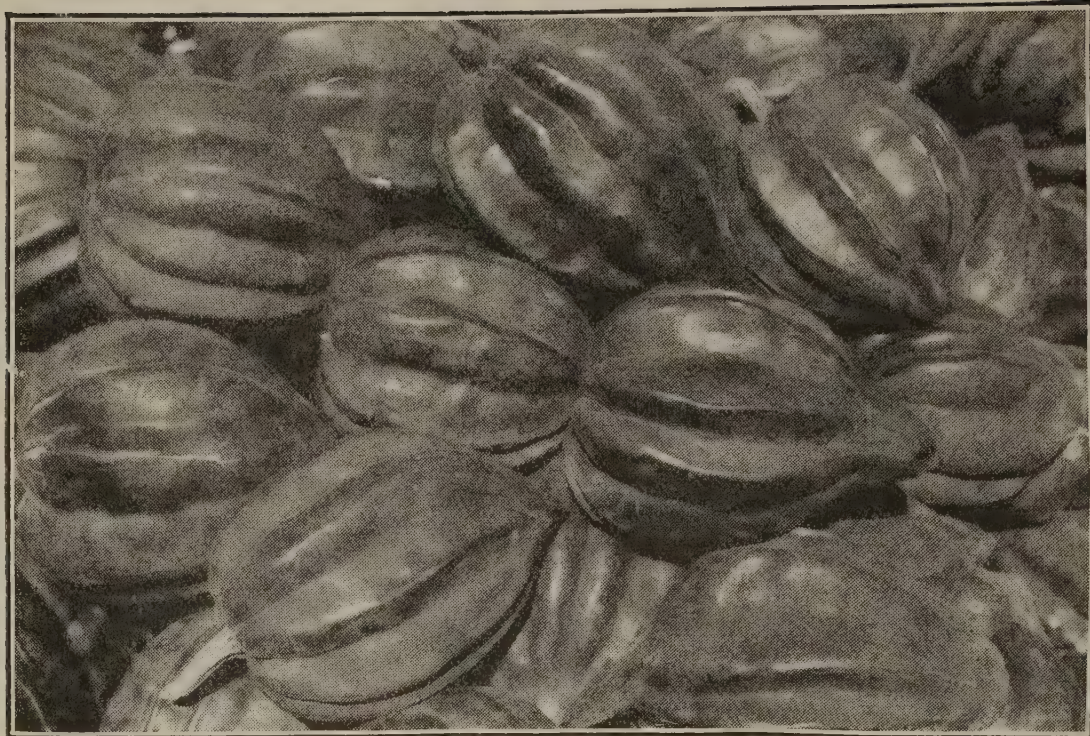
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c)
(lb., \$1.40) (5 lbs., \$6.15) prepaid

Zucchini Black 62 days. We recommend our Black Zucchini to California growers as being exceptionally true to type for this sort. Plant is of bush type. Fruits at maturity, 12 to 15 inches long, 5 inches in diameter, cylindrical, long, smooth, dark green-black. Flesh greenish white and of good flavor.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c)
(lb., \$1.40) (5 lbs., \$6.15) prepaid



A couple of plants Squash
Black Zucchini.



Squash Table Queen or Des Moines.
(Listed on page 74)

Squash

Summer varieties

Dwarf Bush Green 53 days. (Also known as Green Tint or Bennings.) An excellent sort, popular in the west because the young fruits hold their greenish color well on the market. Vines are of bush type; in size some larger than Early White Bush Scallop and hardly as uniform. Color greenish white when young and light cream when matured.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c) (lb., \$1.40) (5 lbs., \$6.15) prepaid

Dwarf Summer Crookneck 50 days. Southern planters will find our stock of this highly desirable because of its uniform size and color. Fruits are attractively warted, become 10 inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches through the bowl at maturity. Neck curved; skin bright orange-yellow. Good for home and market garden use; very prolific.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.10) (5 lbs., \$4.85) prepaid

Early Prolific Straight Neck 55 days. We have grown squash seed for forty years; producing during this time thousands of acres and have never produced a better summer variety. The fruits are straight, smooth and of delicate creamy color. Can be used when 4 to 5 inches long and until 12 or 14 inches long under good growing conditions. Plant is bush in type. A prolific yielder and a money maker for shippers, "All America" Selection Winner.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.10) (5 lbs., \$4.85) prepaid

Early White Bush Scallop 53 days. (Also known as Patty Pan.) The standard Summer Scalloped squash, extensively used by shippers as well as for home and market garden planting. Vines are bush type, mature fruits 3 inches thick, 8 inches in diameter, round flattened, smooth with edges scalloped. Weight $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Our strain is remarkably uniform. Color when young bright green, changing to pure white at maturity.
(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c) (lb., \$1.10) (5 lbs., \$4.85) prepaid



**No. 1 Squash,
Dwarf White
Bush and the
legendary sleep-
ing Ute Moun-
tain**

**No. 2 Hill of
Dwarf White
Bush**

**No. 3 Seeding
Early Prolific
Straightneck**

**No. 4 Hill of
Dwarf Summer
Crookneck**

Table Queen or Des Moines (Green) 58 days.

Also known as Acorn. An individual sized squash desirable for baking. Popular for home, market garden and shipping. Vines trailing; fruits acorn-shaped, ribbed, smooth, thin-shelled, dark green. Flesh light yellow, bakes dry and sweet. (Illustrated on page 72.)

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 15c) (¼ lb., 40c) (1 lb., \$1.25) (5 lbs., \$5.50) prepaid

Hubbard, Chicago Warted 110 days. Larger than Improved Hubbard and with less protrusion at the blossom end than other Hubbards. Very heavily warted; fruits weigh about 12 pounds, dark slate green. Flesh deep orange-yellow, dry and sweet. Keeps exceptionally well.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 60c) (1 lb., \$2.05) prepaid

Hubbard, Improved Green 105 days. The standard winter sort. Our stock of this is smaller and much more uniform than is usual, and less inclined to have slate color stripes at the blossom end. We believe the small sized Hubbards more desirable for selling from retail stores because too large squash are usually split and sold in pieces. Weight about 9 pounds; pointed at both ends, moderately warted. Rind dark bronze green, tough and hard. Flesh very thick, orange-yellow, sweet and dry.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.05) (5 lbs., \$9.00) prepaid



Squash Chicago Warted Hubbard.



Hubbard, Blue 110 days. Largest of the Hubbard types, and the favorite in New England. Fruits round, and pointed at both ends; rind, blue-gray, weight 12 to 14 pounds. Flesh orange, thick and eating quality probably better than any of the other Hubbards.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 20c) (¼ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.05) (5 lbs., \$9.00) prepaid

THE tomato is a universally favorite vegetable and no other fruit carries greater health bearing elements. No matter how small the garden, it should contain at least a few plants so that the family can have a fresh supply during a long season. The fresh fruits sliced or used in leafy salads add zest to the appetite. The use of canned tomato juice as a beverage or cocktail is growing by leaps and bounds.

OUR TOMATO SEED

Of recent years there has been a great improvement in tomato varieties. Fruits are smoother, larger, flesh more solid, plant yields increased and disease resistant varieties developed. Our tomato seed certainly must have "something on the ball" because our sales in the larger tomato shipping districts have increased so rapidly. With probably no other vegetable is the value of high altitude growing of the seed and the natural selection for earliness and hardiness so well demonstrated. The soil, sunshine and irrigation water supply the elements needed to develop seed of strong vitality. Seed being the plant in embryo transfers this increased vitality on to the growing plants and results in larger yields of high quality tomatoes. Our seed crops are grown from select stock seed saved from individual plants.

HOW TO GROW TOMATOES

One ounce of seed will produce 3,000 to 4,000 plants, however, some should be allowed for safety so that only good strong plants may be set. Ordinarily two ounces of seed is the amount suggested per acre but this is usually more than enough. The seed may be treated before planting using the Ceresan, Semesan, or other seed disinfectant. Plants should be set out as soon as all danger of frost is over. Seed may be planted in the hotbed or in flats in the greenhouse about six weeks before transplanting to the field. Sufficient plants for a small garden can be started by sowing a few seeds in a shallow box and placing in a sunny window in the house. When the seedlings reach the height of about one inch, they may be transplanted in a larger box, hot bed or cold frame and space about 4 inches apart. The article on page 6 gives information regarding hotbeds and cold frames. Use only loose soil that will not bake or crust easily. This extra transplanting is now rarely done by large commercial growers. The plants usually being thinned in the beds to stand two or three inches either way. If the plants become too tall and "leggy" they are sometimes sheared. It is much better, however, to keep the beds cool enough so that short, stocky, hardy plants are produced. Keep the soil moist enough for good steady growth. Too much watering will result in spindling plants and increase the danger of "damping off." Semesan spray will help correct "damping off."

TRANSPLANTING

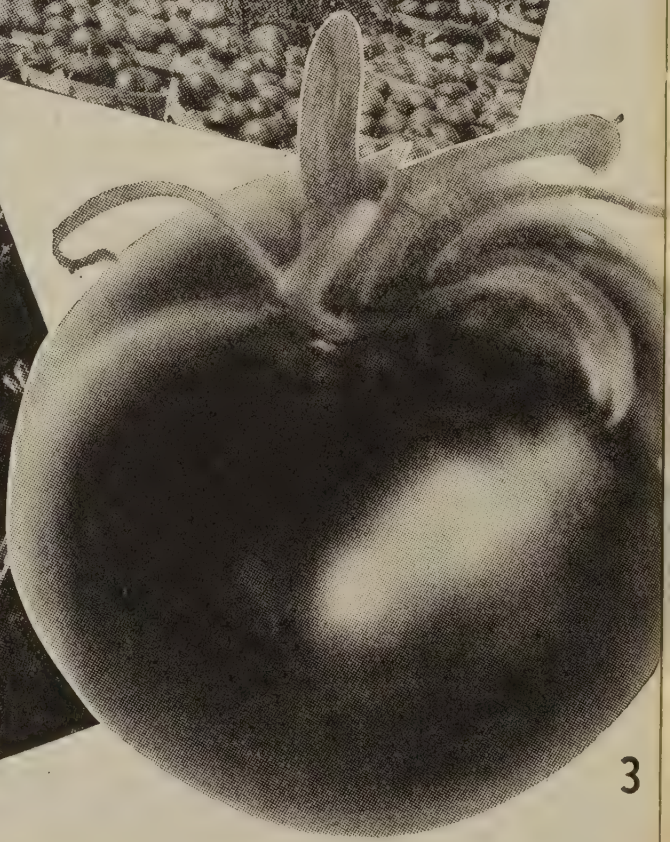
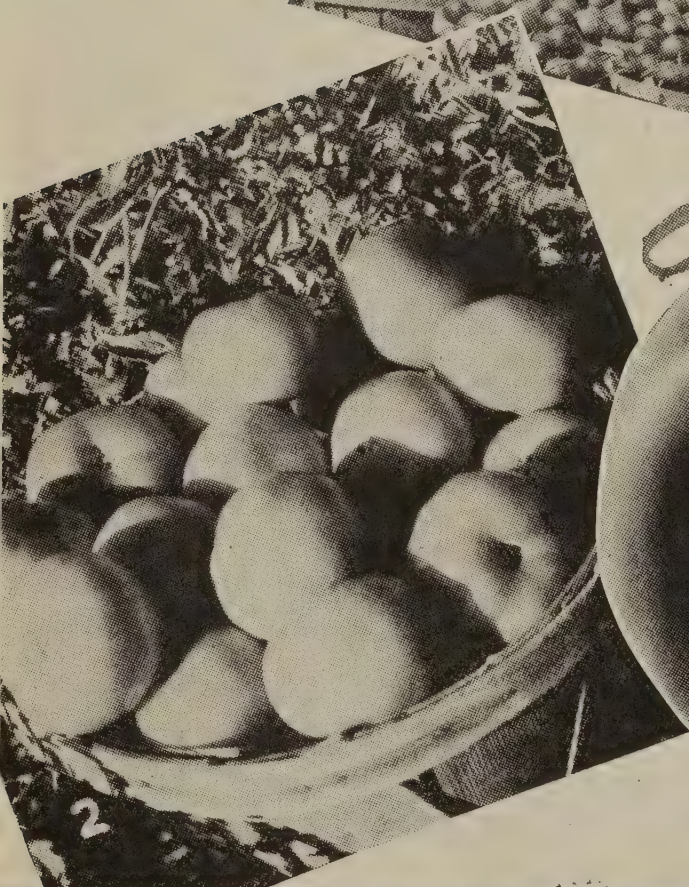
Varieties with small vines may be set four feet by four feet which will require 2,723 plants per acre. 1,743 plants are required if spaced 5 feet by 5 feet. This much room or more being required by the large vining sorts such as Norton and Indiana Baltimore. If checked in squares, plants may be cultivated both ways. In transplanting the main points to be regarded are: care in taking up the plants to avoid injury to the roots, setting out as soon as possible to prevent the air coming in contact with the roots, setting out firmly to prevent the hot sun from withering and blighting the leaves. Before setting out, harden the plants by letting them get quite dry a day or two before, but give them abundance of water, a few hours before pulling. Setting out is most apt to be successfully done just at evening or immediately before or during a rain. About the worst time is just after a rain, when the ground being wet it is impossible to sufficiently press it about the plants without baking hard. Never set a field without the use of water. Under irrigation, plants should be set on the edge of the furrow and immediately followed by water.

If possible irrigate once each day for two or three days following. If not under irrigation, single holes are dug, the roots inserted, the earth filled in and the water poured on top to settle the plant. Water should be used freely and the wet surface immediately covered with dry soil about the plant. Set the plants deeply (about two-thirds of the stem) and new roots will be thrown out from the buried portion.

No. 1 Gulf State Market Tomato

No. 3 Meaty Marglobe

No. 4 Burrell's Marglobe



STARTER SOLUTIONS FOR TOMATOES

Experiments with starting solutions which are applied at the roots of the plants at transplanting time have shown gratifying increases in early and total yields of tomatoes.

Best results were obtained by using 2 parts of Ammoniated Phosphate 11-48 and 1 part of Nitrate of Potash. The solution was made by using 8 pounds of this special transplanting mixture dissolved in 50 gallons of water. Apply $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of this solution to each plant. In small gardens a weaker solution may be used by using 1 ounce to 1 gallon of water and using $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per plant.

WATERING

The best time to water plants is early in the morning or in the evening. Water may be given to the roots at any time, but should never be sprinkled over the leaves while they are exposed to the bright sunshine. If watering a plant has been commenced, continue to supply it as it is needed or more injury than good will result from what has been given. One copious watering is better than many sprinklings. The ground should always be stirred with a hoe or rake before it becomes so very dry as to cake or crack. Too much watering or rainfall will result in excessive vine growth and light sets of fruit.

TRAINING AND PRUNING

Of course, it is not necessary that the vines be trained or pruned but this does have certain advantages. Stakes may be set and the plants pruned to a single stem, tying perpendicular to the stake with cord. This is rather an expensive process and not followed by most commercial growers. Many, however pinch out all lateral branches as soon as they appear and confine the growth to one stem. When several clusters of fruits are set on, the vines are topped; this stopping further growth of the vine and concentrates the energy of the plant toward maturing the fruits that are already set. Advocates of this system claim larger fruits and several days of earliness over unpruned plants. There is more danger of spread of certain diseases with pruned than with unpruned tomatoes.

Cultivate as long as the vines will permit. The last two or three workings of the soil should be very shallow.

Earliness of tomatoes may be increased as much as a week or ten days by use of super-phosphate or commercial fertilizer. Recent experiments indicate that this is best applied as a solution to the roots of the plants at the time of transplanting. Some Southern growers have found it advantageous to plant about half as many hills of corn in the field as there are tomato plants. This provides much needed shade and guards against hot winds. It is claimed sunburning is lessened and yields increase by this method. Others stake the fields and similarly plant pole beans instead of the corn.

SPRAYING AND DUSTING

In some localities it is necessary to maintain a strict spraying schedule beginning with the small plants and continuing each week throughout the growing season. A solution of combined bordeaux and arsenate of lead is ordinarily used, although in some states where spraying laws prevent this, some non-arsenical must be used. We suggest Aphicide R-1.

PSYLLID

This minute insect often attacks tomatoes and the gardener loses his crop without determining the cause. They are very small and appear somewhat like aphids. The tomato leaves turn grey and roll although there is no wilting. The leaves become hard and the plants stunted. A very few psyllid can permanently injure the tomato plant. We suggest dusting with funnel on the end of the discharge pipe of the duster and place this over the plant to confine the dust.

Tomato

Days to maturity represents time

from transplanting to the open field
as grown here at Rocky Ford

Tomato seed supply is rather limited this year due to a short crop.

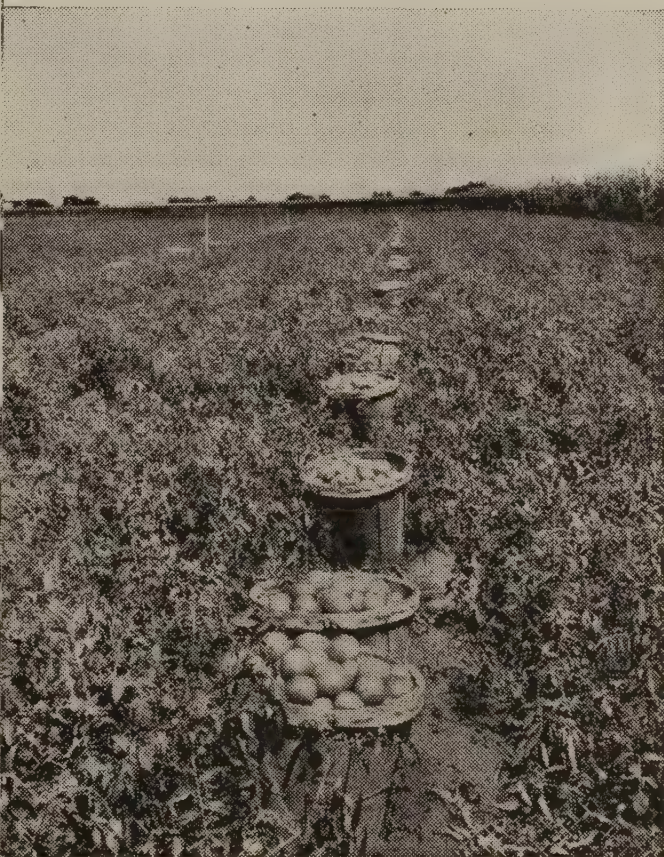
Bounty 62 Days. An early dwarf vine variety that bears good yields of well shaped fruits. Free from dark green overcolor of the stem end. Developed by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station. Cross between Allred and Break O'Day. Fruits nearly as large as Break O'Day. A good shipper. Smooth, bright red; pleasing flavor.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) (¼ lb., \$1.85) (lb., \$6.50) prepaid

Bison Use Danmark, it is similar and smoother fruited. Plant of Bounty is the same and fruits larger.

Break O'Day 70 days. Resistant to wilt and nail-head rust. One of the late Dr. Pritchard's developments. Plants on the order of Earliana. Vine light, open and spreading with medium foliage. While early and very prolific is inclined to sunburn in some sections. Not well suited to growing in South; fine for Utah and western Colorado. Fruits medium large, orange-red, globe shaped, smooth and uniform. Somewhat on the order of Marglobe, but with walls hardly as thick. Flavor mild and agreeable. Average weight of fruits 7 oz.

(Unable to Supply)



Tomato Bonny Best

Bonny Best, Burrell's Special Selection

73 days. Second to none as a general purpose tomato. Desirable for forcing under glass and used as a canning variety in northern sections; valuable for market, garden and shippers. Vine medium in size. Fruits handsome, uniform, bright deep scarlet red, globe shaped, slightly flattened, smooth and firm. Average weight of fruits 5 oz.

(Crop failed)

Bonny Best, Standard See Burrell's Special Selection for general description.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 50c) (¼ lb., \$1.40) (lb., \$5.00) (5 lbs., \$22.00) prepaid

Canner's Jewell—Blood Red Flesh 75 days. This was developed in the Rocky Ford district for canning use. Yields abundantly large, very smooth, deep red fruits. The skin is thick and peels well. Flesh firm and walls thick. Its outstanding characteristic is the very deep blood red color, which is carried clear through the tomato. Shape the same as Chalk's Early Jewell, but slightly larger and more full. While this is primarily a canning sort, you will find it excellent for slicing. Average weight of fruits 6 to 7 oz. Makes tomato juice with a brilliant color and zippy tang that calls for more.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 50c) (¼ lb., \$1.40) (lb., \$5.00) prepaid

Danmark 60 days. Compact vine resembling Bison but having smoother fruits. Sets more in large clusters and yields abundantly; unexcelled for production farther North than ordinary varieties. Should be planted 2 by 3 ft. because of the small plants. Recommended only for home garden and local market because of small size of fruits.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40) (lb., \$5.00) (5 lbs., \$22.00) prepaid

Earliana No. 498 Burrell's Special Selection —

64 days. Undoubtedly the best of the Earliana class, because the fruits are so much more solid, and will, to a certain extent, stand marketing; also larger and more nearly globe in shape. Color deep, scarlet red; fruits smooth; average weight 5 to 6 ounces.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c) (oz., 90c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75) (lb. \$10.00) (5 lbs., \$44.00) prepaid

Earliana No. 498 Standard Same description as above. Saved from good fruits grown especially for seed from our super select planting stocks.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40) (lb., \$5.00) (5 lbs., \$22.00) prepaid

Firesteel 62 days. Plant rather dwarf. Fruits large, globular and solid enough for shipping. Very popular in Nebraska for canning. An extremely heavy bearer.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 55c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.60) (lb., \$5.50) (5 lbs., \$23.25) prepaid

Grothen's Globe, Burrell's Special Selection

70 days. A new very early maturing beautiful red tomato. The center is slow to ripen and the walls heavy and solid, making it an excellent shipping sort. Color and size about like Marglobe but at least a week earlier. We believe it a selection from Break O'Day. Foliage and color, however, are better than that variety. A heavy producer. Fruits smooth and will pack a large percent "fancy." Average weight of fruits 6 to 7 oz.

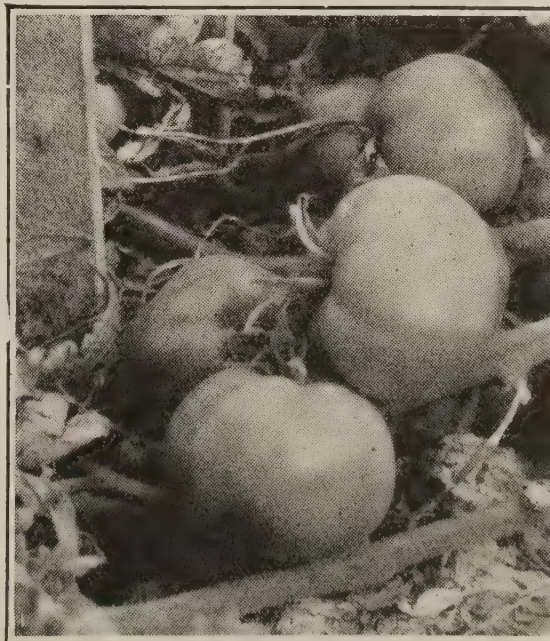
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 90c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75) (lb., \$10.00) (5 lbs., \$44.00) prepaid

**GROTHEN'S GLOBE
STANDARD**

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40) (lb., \$5.00) (5 lbs., \$22.00) prepaid



Tomato Danmark.



Grothen's Globe.

Gulf State Market 77 days. Purplish-pink shipping sort for southern states. Fruits are large and uniform. Skin is tough; flesh rich deep blood red; shape almost true globe. Entirely free from cracks and blemishes around the blossom end. Its beautiful color carries well to the stem after picked. Plantings in our trial ground lead us to believe that this is the best strain of Gulf State Market yet introduced. Reports from our customers bear this out. Average weight of fruits 6 to 7 oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25) (lb., \$4.60) (5 lbs., \$20.00) prepaid

Large Gulf State, 77 days. To those who wish an extra large strain of Gulf State, we offer this superb tomato. It is especially bred for large size, splendid color and abundant fruits. Appearance and color of fruits being much like that of Beauty although nearly globe in shape. Average weight of fruits, 8 oz.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c) (oz., 90c) prepaid

Indiana Baltimore 82 days. An improved strain of Greater Baltimore. It is of the Stone type, and a favorite canning sort. Vine large and medium heavy. Fruits deep red, large, smooth and solid; thick flat in shape. Well liked by market gardeners in some sections. Heavily productive. Average weight of fruits 7 oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c) (lb., \$3.00) (5 lbs., \$13.20) prepaid

Marbon, Burrell's Special Selection 68 days. Probably a cross between Bonny Best and Marglobe as it is between these two varieties in appearance. Its favorable features are earliness, size, globular shape, interior color and solidity. Ripens from the inside out. Intense scarlet in color. The producer predicts that it may replace such tomatoes as Earliana, Bonny Best and John Baer. Give Marbon a good test. It is possible that you will like it better than other early varieties you have used. Similar to Stokesdale.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 90c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75) (lb., \$10.00) (5 lbs., \$44.00) prepaid

MARBON STANDARD.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40) (lb., \$5.00) (5 lbs., \$22.00) prepaid

Marglobe 78 days. Our seed of this variety is the result of single plant selection. Since the variety was first released by the introducer particular attention has been paid to the uniformity of size, smoothness, depth of flesh and freedom from growth cracks. Resistant to Fusarium Wilt and Nail Head Rust. Fruits uniform, deep scarlet, globe shaped. Smooth, thick flesh and as a shipper it is "tops." Average weight of fruits 8 oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40) (lb., \$5.00) (5 lbs., \$22.00) prepaid

Meaty Marglobe 78 days. Compared with the regular strain of Marglobe this is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deeper, allowing for two extra slices of fruit and lessening loss from blossom end scar and flats. As the name implies, the flesh is thick and meaty, seed cavities smaller, heavier cross-sections and heavier wall. The originator certainly had in mind the ideal shipping tomato when developing this sort. Claim is made that it will yield 40 per cent more than the regular Marglobe, and our crops of it as grown here at Rocky Ford bear out this statement. In addition to being resistant to fusarium wilt, growers will find it is not inclined to puff. Average weight of fruits 6 to 7 oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.40) (lb., \$5.00) (5 lbs., \$22.00) prepaid



Norton Wilt Resistant Stone, Burrell's Special Selection

88 days. A wilt resistant variety developed from Stone, introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture. One of the best sorts for canning. We believe it unsurpassed in flavor for use in making catsup and for home canning. Plants productive and medium heavy; fruits large, flattened globe shaped, bright red and very solid. Average weight of fruits 8 oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 25c) (oz., 90c) (¼ lb., \$2.75) (lb., \$10.00)
(5 lbs., \$44.00) prepaid

Norton Wilt Resistant Stone, Standard Same description

as above. Saved from good fruits grown especially for seed from our super select planting stocks.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 45c) (¼ lb., \$1.25) (lb., \$4.60) (5 lbs., \$20.00)
prepaid

Pearson, Improved Burrell's Special Selection

85 days. A new, popular California sort primarily intended for canning, altho used somewhat for shipping also. Vigorous plants with ample foliage for proper fruit protection. Fruits medium large, semi-globe and of good red color. Skin very tough. Our experience with this sort leads us to believe it one of the heaviest yielders yet introduced. Under some growing conditions it will produce very large fruits some of which will be too flattened in shape and with some core. In spite of these objections it is of decided merit and the best large fruited tomato of recent introduction.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 35c) (oz., \$1.00) (¼ lb., \$3.75) (lb., \$12.75)
(5 lbs., \$57.50) prepaid

Pearson, Improved Standard Same description as

above. Saved from good super select planting stocks.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 90c) (¼ lb., \$2.50) (lb., \$8.50) (5 lbs., \$39.25) prepaid

Pritchard 75 days. The last introduction of the late Dr. Pritchard, and regarded as one of the outstanding varieties of recent years. Heavily productive, disease resistant and of fine quality. Fruits large, smooth, solid, globular in shape, scarlet; holds its color well to the stem end. Flesh is firm, fine quality. Desirable for market garden and shipping. Average weight of fruits 6 oz.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) (¼ lb., \$1.85) (lb., \$6.50) (5 lbs., \$28.60) prepaid

A seed field of Tomato Rutgers, Burrell's Special Selection.



Threshing the tomatoes shown in the above field. Part of the juice is removed to save hauling.



The seed in barrels is delivered to the wash box and after fermenting is washed and dried.



Rutgers is an
outstanding
main crop sort

Tomato

Pearl Harbor (New)

67 days. Developed by the Hawaiian Agricultural Experiment station. Closely resembles Bounty but is resistant to spotted wilt which sometimes infects tomatoes in both the Hawaiian Islands and California. Plant determinate or dwarfed; fruits nearly globe, weigh about four ounces, smooth, scarlet, uniform. It often out-yields Bounty. We suggest that our Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma customers try this as it sets fruit so heavily.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 90c)
($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75) (lb. \$10.00)
prepaid

Rutgers Burrell's Special Selection

82 days. While primarily a canning variety and enjoying wide acceptance for this use, some shipping districts especially in Texas like it for the greenwrap trade. It is a Marglobe X. J. T. D. Hybrid. Ripens from the inside out making it especially desirable in the manufacturing of juice, soup, catsup and puree. Fruits highly colored, flattened globe in shape; weight about eight ounces, often more. Vines large and very erect giving ample protection to the fruits. Outstanding in vigor, size and productiveness. Highly resistant to wilt.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 90c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.75) (lb., \$10.00) prepaid
Rutger's Standard. (Pkt., 10c) (oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.85) (lb., \$6.50)
(5 lbs., \$28.60) prepaid

FROM FLORIDA—I am enclosing a letter gotten out by our County Agent. The Tomato seed he has reference to is the twenty-five pounds Burrell's Special Selection Rutger's, I sold here of your seed. (The following is part of the letter):

"If you don't already know about the newest tomato seed, it will pay you to find out. You may recall last December, I issued a letter calling attention to this seed. We could secure only some 25 pounds which was distributed by a local seed house. It may seem early to be thinking about tomato seed. Think a moment and you will recall the difficulty in securing good Tomato seed. One man picked \$4007.00 worth off $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Another \$2027.00 off $\frac{3}{4}$ acres."

FROM MISSION, TEXAS—Some of my friends saw my tomatoes last spring, and I expect I could sell 1000 pounds of your seed.

In our opinion the best all-around variety of tomato is the Rutgers. This of course under our growing conditions and taking into consideration vigor, size, smoothness and color.



Rutgers

SUPER SELECT TOMATO SEED

For Greenhouse Growers and Market Growers Wishing
the Best Selection of Tomato Seed



The finest individual plants are staked and the seed reserved for our own planting the following season. We offer limited amounts of this to our customers as Super Select Seed.

The growing of tomatoes in greenhouses for the fancy winter market requires a rather heavy initial investment and maintenance expense in addition to more than the usual labor and skill on the part of the grower. Growing under these conditions requires absolutely dependable seed. To meet this demand, we offer our Super Select grade of tomato seed. We stake and save seed from a few of the very finest plants we are able to find in our seed fields, which in turn have been grown from the finest possible selection of line bred stock seed.

We regret that it is necessary to drop the "Super Select" grade as labor was not available. We expect to offer this after our 1946 harvest.

Culture similar to Beets. Do not plant

Turnips too thickly. One pound of seed is sufficient for an acre

Turnip

Purple Top White Globe

55 to 65 days. This excellent table variety is globular in shape, of good size and attractive in appearance. Roots are large, purple or dark red above ground, white below. Flesh white, fine grained and tender. Roots, when in best condition for table use are about 3 inches in diameter, but can be grown much larger for stock feed. Keeps well and is the standard sort for home, market garden and shipping.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c)
(lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid

Rutabaga-American Purple Top

88 days. A good dependable variety used for storage and shipping. Roots large, globe shaped with small neck and tap root. Skin yellow with purple top. Flesh light yellow, firm, tender and crisp.

(Pkt., 5c) (oz., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c)
(lb., 90c) (5 lbs., \$4.00) prepaid

Turnip
Purple
Top Globe

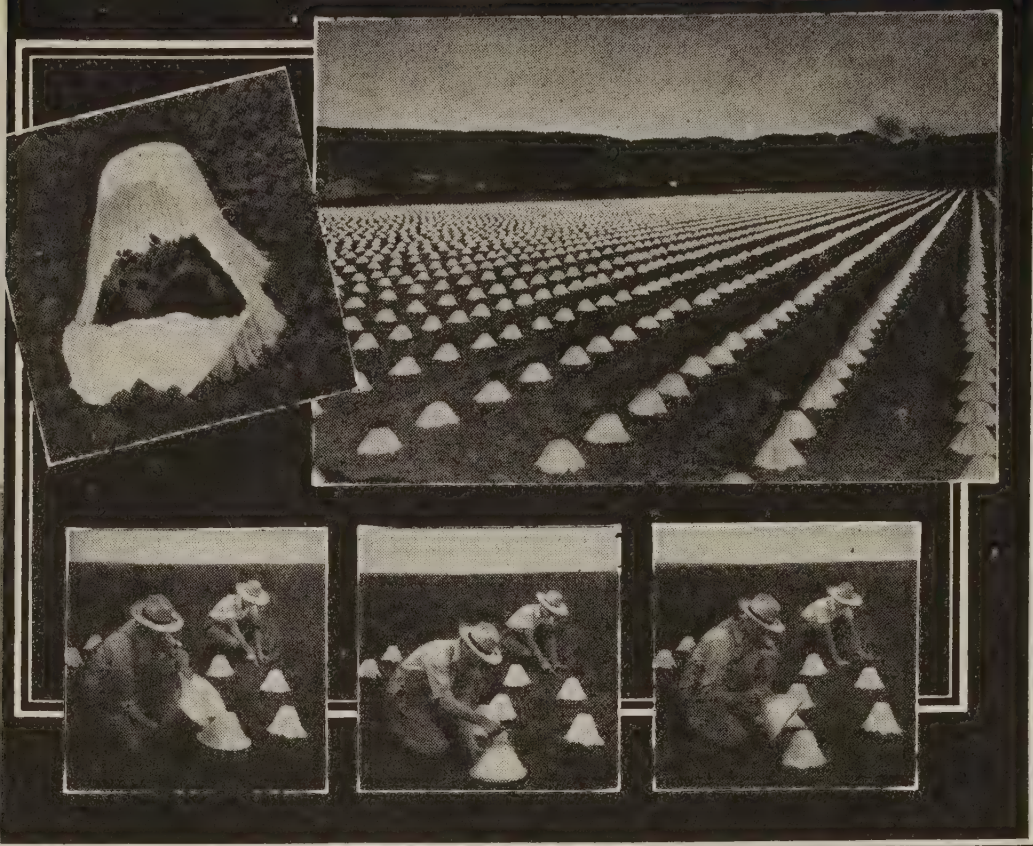
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FROM PARADISE VALLEY, NEVADA—I hope that you will be able to fill my order even though it is made out from a 1939 catalog which my mother left here when she moved to California. Mother always said your seeds were the best and said that her father said the same thing when she was a girl living in Colorado.

Jim Burrell threshing tomato seed. The variety Rutgers. A fine field of this in background.

85





Plant Covers

Crinkle Plant Covers are probably the strongest paper plant protectors yet developed. Recommended for starting almost any of the vegetables or flowers, but especially adapted to vining plants such as melons.

Instructions for use printed on the cardboard setters which are sent with Crinkle Plant Covers.

Plant covers have been used most extensively in California and their use is gradually extending to other states. Results vary according to locality and experience of growers in their use. Preferably some experience is desirable, mainly in the way of supplying moisture to the seed or seedlings, and the removal of weeds so that plants will not be stunted in their growth. When the plants are about 1 or 1½ inches high a small slit is made in the leeward side of the cap to allow air to enter and harden off the plants. Later this opening is enlarged and as the plant grows the cap is removed entirely.

Prices are F.O.B. Rocky Ford—Express or Postage extra.

Prices subject to change if necessary.

CRINKLE PLANT COVERS, No. 1 size, are recommended for melons, etc. Is 6½" high and has a base of about 12". Weight per drum of 1,000—27 pounds. **PRICE:** (One Carton—500, \$6.75); (1,000 at \$12.80 per thousand) (5,000 at \$11.45 per thousand) (10,000 at \$10.80 per thousand) (25,000 at \$10.20 per thousand).

CRINKLE PLANT COVERS, No. 2 size are 7½" high and have a base of about 12". Weight per drum of 1,000—34 pounds. **PRICE:** (One Carton—500, \$7.25) (1,000 at \$14.05 per thousand) (5,000 at \$12.70 per thousand) (10,000 at \$12.05 per thousand) (25,000 at \$11.45 per thousand).

	No. 1 Size	No. 2 Size
Metal Setters	\$1.50 each	\$1.75 each

For small gardens we offer either size of the Crinkle Covers postpaid 25 pkg., 60c; 50 pkg., \$1.00. Complete with cardboard setter.

CONTROLLING INSECTS, WORMS AND RODENTS

★ Good gardening consists not only of proper tillage, irrigation and care of the plants but also in combating various pests that will destroy or injure the crop. Both dusting and spraying are effective. In the western part of the United States, tremendous acreages of vegetables are grown and marketed in carload lots. Experiments have shown that dust is much more quickly and easily applied, in fact, some of the larger growers use airplanes for this purpose. These fly low over the ground and the blast from the propellor blows the insecticide evenly over the crops.

On page 89 you will find dust guns listed and described and on page 88 dust insecticides. Select the type and size of dust gun suited to your requirements. Use Aphicide as a dust, do not mix with water, apply as it comes from the package. Adjust the duster properly and blow the Aphicide with sufficient force to form a smoky dust that will thoroughly coat all parts of the plant. Results obtained depend largely on the thoroughness of application.

CONTROLLING INSECTS ON VINE CROPS

STRIPED CUCUMBER BEETLES. These insects often appear as soon as the plants come up. They are not only very destructive at that time but their larva is the small grub or borer which works into the roots of the vines, more especially in pumpkins and squashes, but to some extent in melons.

Dust to kill these Striped Beetles with Aphicide P-6 or Aphicide No. 21—See page 88. Attach the discharge of your duster to a funnel-shaped cone which you can set down quickly over the plants and blow one blast of Aphicide, then wait four or five seconds and a second hard blast should be sufficient to kill all the beetles on the plant or hiding under the plants.

APHIS OR PLANT LICE. These very small insects often cause much damage. They increase very rapidly and while at first they remain on only a few plants and do not seem to spread, if not destroyed then they later may spread over the whole field within a few days.

It is the dust and gas covering the insect's body that kills. Start early in the season when the aphids first appear. Direct the blast upward against the underside of the leaves by means of the curved nozzle on the discharge pipe. Stake the infested plants and return the next few days and kill any insects that remain. Dust only where aphids are found as Aphicide No. 10 kills only by contact. Repeat application whenever needed.

BLACK SQUASH BUGS

Because of the extreme difficulty of killing the Black Squash Bug, we suggest two dustings with Aphicide No. 15 or Aphicide P-10. The first dusting will cause the bugs to come out from under the clods at the base of the plants. The repeat dusting which should follow the other by about one-half minute will kill a large percentage of the adult bugs. The young are easily killed by one thorough application.

GRASSHOPPERS AND CUT WORMS

We have found Sodium Fluosilicate superior to arsenate for use in poison bait for killing grasshoppers and cut worms. It kills more quickly and is much less dangerous to livestock and poultry. Use 1 lb. of Sodium Fluosilicate to each 10 lbs. of bran, mix dry thoroughly, add about 1 lb. of molasses or just enough to make a crumbly mixture. A few drops of Oil of Anise should be added to the molasses before mixing and sometimes a small amount of water. For grasshoppers sow thinly along fence rows early in the morning. For cut worms scatter in the evening about the plants where the worms are working.

GROUND SQUIRRELS

Ground squirrels and other rodents often dig up seed after planting. This can be prevented by treating the seed with coal tar. First wet the seed and then stir in thoroughly at the rate of one teaspoonful of coal tar to each peck of seed; dry and plant as usual.

Aphicide Dust Insecticides

Can now
be mailed

● Extensive research with insecticides has been conducted with a view of finding the most effective killing agents as well as those that are safest to use. Pyrethrum, Rotenone, and Nicotine have been found to be among the best. The various Aphicide dust insecticides are made by combining each of these with a special inert carrier that is fluffy, fine grained and of good adhesive ability. We use these insecticides on our own crops and recommend them to you.

Aphicide No. 10 For controlling aphids on melons, cucumbers, watermelons, cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, and peas. Properly used, most resistant aphids can readily be killed by this powerful nicotine dust.

Aphicide No. 15 For controlling Black Squash Bugs, also the more resistant aphids and Harlequin Beetles. This is an extremely strong nicotine dust. Easily exterminates the young squash bugs and many of the adults when properly applied.

Aphicide No. 21 Contains both stomach and contact poisons. For controlling striped cucumber beetles, will also kill aphids.

We have several hundred acres of orchard near Cortez, Colo., and use Aphicide No. 21 for the last two sprayings (as a liquid) for controlling codling moth, aphids, and leaf rollers. Arsenical residue is practically eliminated. Use 12½ pounds to 300 gallons of water and mix thoroughly.

Aphicide P-6 General Purpose Insecticide. For control of striped cucumber beetles, flea beetles, and leaf hoppers. This dust insecticide contains 6% of 2% Pyrethrum concentrate.

Aphicide P-10 General Purpose Insecticide, stronger than P-6. Controls many of the more resistant beetles and insects. Contains 10% of 2% Pyrethrum concentrate.

Aphicide R-1 For controlling worms, caterpillars, bean beetles, slugs, and blister beetles on beans, cabbage, and cauliflower.

NOTICE

At the time this catalogue goes to press we have not yet resumed manufacture of Aphicide Dust Insecticides. We hope to offer beginning about the first of May, 1946. If interested, write and we will quote as soon as this very effective line of dust insecticides is available.

DDT dust will be added to our line as soon as experiments have conclusively proved as to how this can be safely used. DDT is a poison, and great caution should be exercised in the use of this on vegetables. However, properly used on certain crops, it will be very valuable in the control of some insects.

DUSTING MACHINES

★ The results obtained from Aphicide depend largely upon the thoroughness of the application. A dusting machine which blows the APHICIDE with such force that it forms a SMOKY DUST will reach practically all the insects and kill much better than where the dust falls more or less in bunches. It is the dust and gas covering the insect's body that kills.

AMERICAN BEAUTY DUSTER

The finest one-man duster. Bellows is full operating, making it possible to cover high trees as well as a penetrating blast for heavy vines. Easily adjusted for heavy or fine cloud of dust. Blows cloud 20 feet; capacity 15 pounds. Heavily padded and comfortable to wear.

PRICE: \$25.00 prepaid



Dusting Cantaloupe Vines with Aphicide 10. Using the American Beauty Duster.

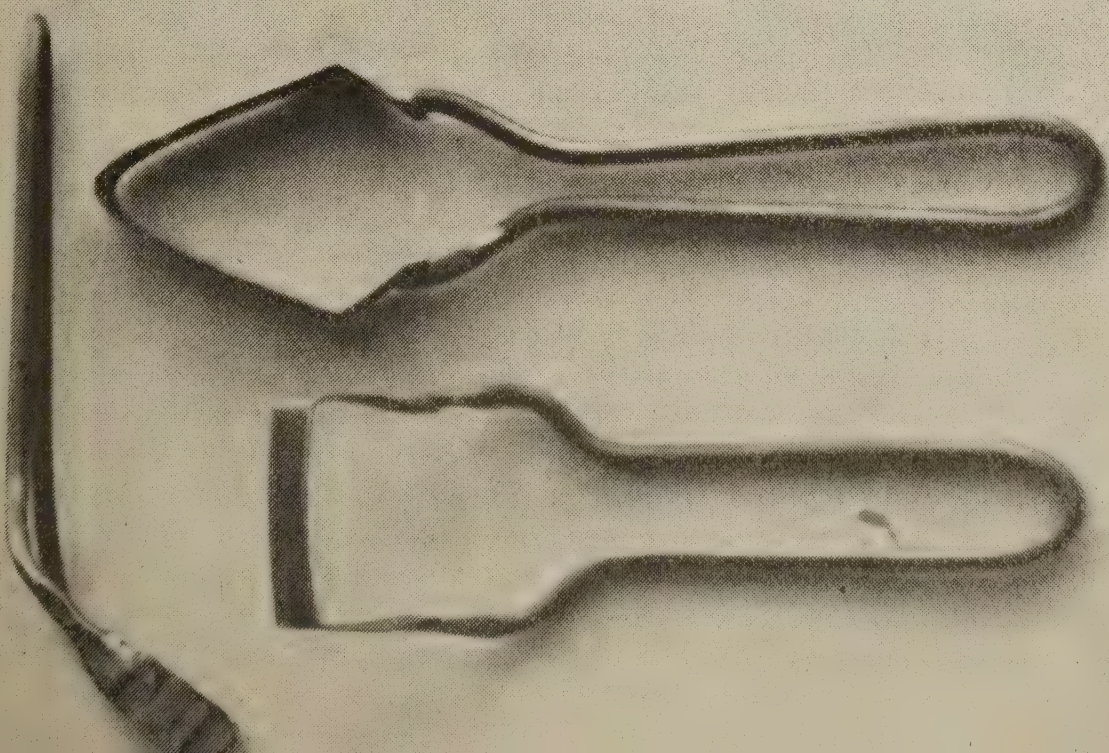
HAND GUNS AND PLUNGER DUSTERS—At the time this catalogue goes to press we have been unable to arrange for dusting machines other than the American Beauty, listed above. In our opinion, the American Beauty is the finest Bellows type duster. We usually list fan operated portable dust guns and plunger dusters suitable for spot and small garden dusting, prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$20.00.

If interested in any of these, please advise and as soon as able to get these guns, will quote prices and give descriptions.

ONION WEEDERS—Here in the Rocky Ford district, many thousands of these weeders are used by commercial vegetable growers. These are very superior to a hoe, and in fact, better than any small hand weeder we have ever seen for thinning and weeding onion, carrot, and similar crops. Home gardeners will also find this to be one of the handiest tools for the garden, especially when weeding small tender plants of flowers. The blade is of spring steel, attached to a substantial handle.

Price POINTED WEEDER, 50c each prepaid. Ten or more, 45c each, not prepaid.

Price SQUARE WEEDER, 40c each prepaid. Ten or more, 35c each, not prepaid.



SEEDS

● Essential considerations at the beginning in the growing of a garden are: land with proper fertility, moisture, favorable climatic conditions and seeds. The character of the seed is of vital importance both to the amateur and the commercial grower. The grower wishes to be certain that the seed is viable, true to variety and unmixed, also that they are receiving an improved up to date variety or strain. These are important because seeds determine to a large extent both the quality and yield. Our seed crops are grown from select stock seeds which represent many years of careful breeding. Extreme care is used in all growing operations. Two experienced parties check and double check the putting up of the stock seed to be sent to the farms. Proper separations are given all of the seed fields so that there will be no cross pollination. Fields are rogued and any unwanted plants removed. The seeds are carefully harvested and properly tagged. Every lot is carefully checked by at least two people before milling. Mills, bins and elevators are thoroughly cleaned between varieties, every precaution possible used to guard against any mechanical mixture. At least two people check all lots of seeds before being packaged to see that they are properly labeled. We are sincere in our work and believe we are paid to be extremely careful. Seeds are tested for germination by one of the leading seed testing laboratories and checked for variety in our trial ground.

One of the leading European seedsmen has to say about prices and quality of seeds as follows: "No Seedsman can afford to go to the expense of producing a superior, highly bred strain, and then go out and sell it on the market in a price competition with the man who takes little or no pains to keep his stocks pure. That road leads to ruin sooner or later. If he feels compelled to meet prices with irreputable dealers, he should not attempt to waste any time or money in breeding up better stocks, and incidentally, he may not expect to secure and hold the better class of market garden trade."

We invite the planting of these seeds in comparison with those obtained from any other source.

SPECIAL PRICES TO MARKET GROWERS

NOTICE: All seeds listed at these special market grower's prices are for delivery F.O.B. Rocky Ford, Colorado. Shipment to be made by express or freight at purchaser's expense. One pound lots may be ordered at the 10 pound rate providing your total order exceeds 10 pounds of items other than peas, beans, and corn. If any items are wanted by parcel post, add additional for the postage; your postmaster can tell you amount required.

TERMS: Cash with order as we cannot keep book accounts. Price increases would be necessary in this event and we feel that you should be charged only for the seed you buy and not be asked to help pay for credit losses. D. V. Burrell Seed Growers Co. gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds we sell and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability in all instances is limited to the purchase price of the seed. Where purity and germination are given, they indicate recent tests but are not guaranteed.

SPECIAL PRICES TO MARKET GROWERS

DELIVERY TO BE BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT COLLECT. IF YOU WISH SEED SENT BY MAIL, PLEASE ADD POSTAGE.

(Not prepaid)
10 lbs. or 100 lbs. or
more @ more @

ASPARAGUS

Mary Washington page 7

BEANS

Plentiful	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.24
Landreth Stringless Green Pod .....	.28	.24
New Stringless Green Pod...	.28	.24
Stringless Black Valentine...	.28	.24
Pencil Pod Black Wax.....	.28	.24
Round Pod Kidney Wax.....	.33	.30
Burpee's Improved Bush Lima .....	.33	.28
Fordhook Bush Lima .....	.33	.28
Baby Fordhook Lima.....	.28	.24
Hopi Lima (Large).....	.24	.20
Henderson Bush Lima.....	.24	.20
King of the Garden Lima....	.28	.24
Kentucky Wonder Pole.....	.28	.24
White Kentucky Wonder Pole .....	.28	.24
Great Northern .....	.19	.15
Pinto .....	.19	.15

BEETS

25 lbs.
@

Crosby's Egyptian	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.35
Detroit Dark Red	1.50	1.40
Early Wonder or Boston		
Crosby	1.45	1.35
Green Top Bunching.....	1.70	1.60
Perfected Detroit	1.50	1.40

SWISS CHARD

Lucullus	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.00
Special Large White Ribbed..	1.10	1.00

MANGEL WURZEL OR STOCK BEET

Danish Sludstrup	\$ 1.10	\$ 1.00
Giant Half Sugar Rose Top..	1.10	1.00

BROCCOLI

Green Sprouting, Medium...	\$ 2.90
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CABBAGE (see pages 13 to 15)

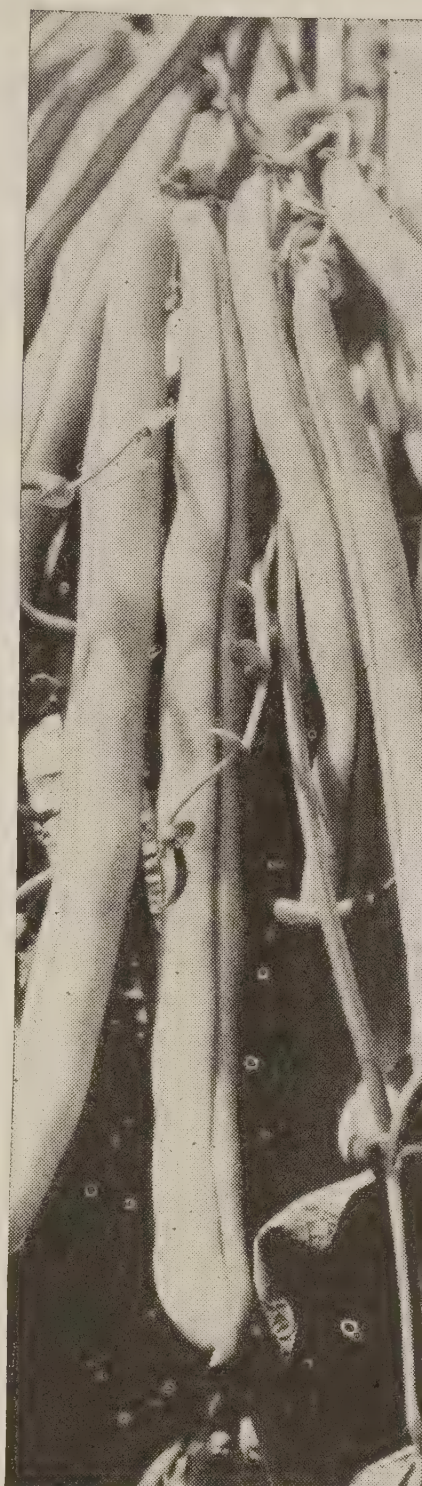
CARROT

Bagley Danvers	\$ 1.40	\$ 1.30
Chantenay Red Cored.....	1.40	1.30
Danvers Red Cored.....	1.40	1.30
Imperator	1.40	1.30
Morse's Bunching	1.40	1.30
Nantes Improved Coreless....	1.85	1.75
Streamliner	1.40	1.30
Supreme Half Long.....	1.40	1.30
Touchon	1.85	1.75

CAULIFLOWER (see page 19)

CELERY (see page 21)

F.O.B. Rocky Ford. Delivery collect by express or freight. If you wish seed sent by mail, please add postage.



SPECIAL PRICES TO MARKET GROWERS

DELIVERY TO BE BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT COLLECT. IF YOU WISH SEED SENT BY MAIL, PLEASE ADD POSTAGE.

(Not prepaid—
10 lbs. or 25 lbs.
more @ @

CUCUMBER

A & C.....	see page 23	
Black Diamond, Dark Green Tipped	\$ 1.55	\$ 1.50
Burrell's Earliest of All.....	1.55	1.50
Burrell's Klondike	1.35	1.25
Colorado	2.15	2.05
Cubit	see page 24	
Chinese Evergreen	see page 23	
Deltus	2.15	2.05
Longfellow	see page 24	
Marketeer	see page 24	
Straight-8	see page 24	
Taxpayer or Improved Early Fortune	1.60	1.50
Boston Improved Pickling.....	1.35	1.25
Chicago Pickling.....	} see page 26	
Early Cluster		
National Pickling, Improved..	1.35	1.25
National Pickling, Large.....	1.35	1.25

DILL

Long Island Mammoth.....	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.75
Short Swedish .....	.80	.75

SWEET CORN—HYBRID VARIETIES

100 lbs.
@

Aristogold	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.37
Bantam Evergreen Hybrid...	.40	.35
Earligold .....	.40	.35
Golden Cross Bantam.....	.40	.35
Seneca Golden Hybrid.....	.50	—
Silver Cross Bantam.....	.50	.45

SWEET CORN—OPEN POLLINATED VARIETIES

Country Gentleman	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.24
Early Golden Sweet.....	.24	.20
Golden Bantam28	.24
Stowell's Evergreen24	.20

POP CORN

South American	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.16
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LETTUCE

(See pages 31 and 32)

25 lbs.
@

MUSTARD

Giant Southern Curled.....	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.60
Large Smooth Leaved.....	.65	.60

F.O.B. Rocky Ford. Delivery collect by express or freight. If you wish seed sent by mail, please add postage.

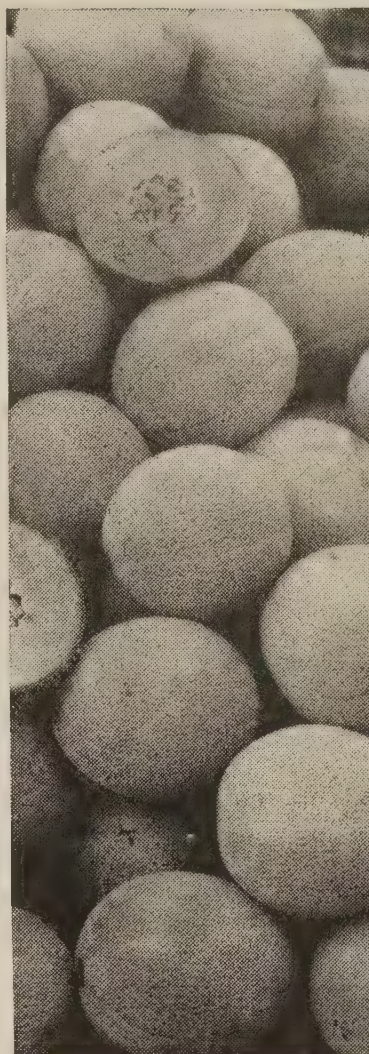
SPECIAL PRICES TO MARKET GROWERS

DELIVERY TO BE BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT COLLECT. IF YOU WISH SEED SENT BY MAIL, PLEASE ADD POSTAGE.

(Not prepaid)
10 lbs. or 100 lbs.
more @ @

CANTALOUPE

Abbott's Pearl (Pearl Pink Meat)	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.60
Burrell Gem	see page 35	
Burrell's Superfecto Stock Seed	1.60	1.50
Burrell's Superfecto No. 1 Seed	1.20	1.10
D-2 Resistant	1.60	...
H. B. 936, Stock Seed.....	1.60	1.50
H. B. 936, No. 1 Seed.....	1.20	1.10
Hale's Best Burrell's Jumbo Stock Seed	1.60	1.50
Hale's Best Burrell's Jumbo No. 1 Seed.....	1.20	1.10
Improved H. B. No. 36 Stock Seed	1.60	1.50
Improved H. B. No. 36 No. 1 Seed	1.20	1.10
Hearts of Gold Stock Seed...	1.60	1.50
Hearts of Gold No. 1 Seed...	1.20	1.10
Powdery Mildew Resistant No. 45 Stock Seed.....	1.60	1.50
Powdery Mildew Resistant No. 45 No. 1 Seed.....	1.20	—



MUSKMELON

Banana	see page 40	
Bender's Surprise	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.10
Honey Rock Stock Seed.....	see page 40	
Honey Rock No. 1 Seed.....	see page 40	
Osage Extra Early	1.10	1.00
Pride of Wisconsin.....	} see page 41	
Queen of Colorado Stock Seed }		
Queen of Colorado No. 1 Seed	see page 41	
Schoon's Hard Shell Stock Seed	1.85	1.75
Schoon's Hard Shell No. 1 Seed	1.35	1.25

WHITE MELONS

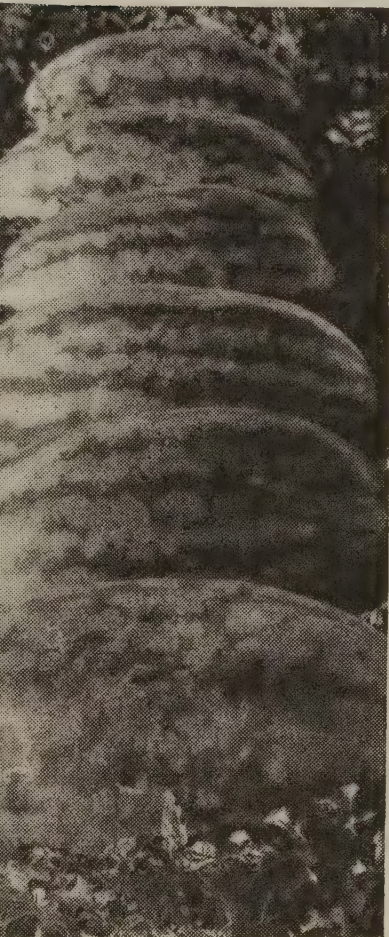
Globe of Gold.....	see page 43
Honey Ball, See Page 43.	
Honey Dew Green Meated (Antibes). See Page 44.	
Melo-Gold	see page 43

F.O.B. Rocky Ford. Delivery collect by express or freight. If you wish seed sent by mail, please add postage.



SPECIAL PRICES TO MARKET GROWERS

DELIVERY TO BE BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT COLLECT. IF YOU WISH SEED SENT BY MAIL, PLEASE ADD POSTAGE.



(Not prepaid—
10 lbs. or 100 lbs.
more @ @

WATERMELON

Burrell's Grey.....	see page 47	
Burrell's Red Heart Watson	cannot supply	
Dixie Queen—Stock Seed.....	see page 48	
Dixie Queen No. 1 Seed.....	see page 48	
Florida Giant (Cannon Ball)	see page 49	
Klondike, Early Black Seeded.	\$ 2.45	\$ 2.35
Green Klondike	1.10	1.00
Klondike Striped Blue Ribbon Stock Seed	} see page 50	
Klondike Striped Blue Ribbon No. 1 Seed		
Kleckley Sweet, Burrell's Im- proved	1.85	1.75
Winter Queen, Black Seeded.	see page 51	

OKRA

Clemson Spineless	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.60
Dwarf Stalked Long Green Prolific65	.60

ONION, SWEET SPANISH

Utah Strain	\$ 5.10	\$ 5.00
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ONION

Other varieties (see pages 55 to 58)

F.O.B. Rocky Ford. Delivery collect by ex-
press or freight. If you wish seed sent by
mail, please add postage.

SPECIAL PRICES TO MARKET GROWERS

DELIVERY TO BE BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT COLLECT. IF YOU WISH SEED SENT BY MAIL, PLEASE ADD POSTAGE.

(Not prepaid)
10 lbs. or 100 lbs.
more @ @

PARSLEY

Triple Curled	\$ 0.90	...
Evergreen90	...

PARSNIP

Ideal Hollow Crown.....	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.75
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PEAS

Alaska	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.15
Asgrow No. 40.....	.24	.20
Dwarf Alderman24	.20
Laxton's Progress24	.20
Little Marvel .....	.24	.20
Morse's No. 60.....	.24	.20
Teton .....	.28	.24

PEPPER (see page 64)

PUMPKIN

Connecticut Field	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.75
Green Striped Cushaw.....	.90	.85
King of Mammoth.....	.95	.90
Large Sweet Cheese.....	.90	.85
Small Sugar .....	.85	.80
Winter Luxury .....	.80	.75

RADISH

Comet	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.90
Crimson Giant .....	.95	.90
Early Scarlet Globe (Short Top) .....	.95	.90
Early Scarlet Globe (Medium Top) .....	.95	.90
Icicle .....	.75	.70

SALSIFY

Mammoth Sandwich Island... see page 69

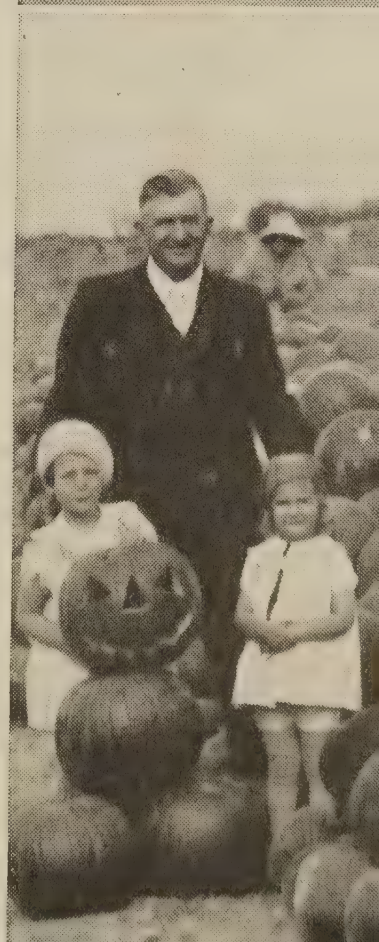
SPINACH

Bloomsdale Long Standing...	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.45
Nobel (Giant Thick Leaved)...	.50	.45

SQUASH

Cocozelle	\$ 1.10	...
Dwarf Bush Green.....	1.10	...
Dwarf Summer Crookneck..	.80	\$0.75
Early Prolific Straightneck...	.80	
Early White Bush Scallop....	.80	.75
Hubbard, Blue	1.65	
Hubbard, Chicago Watted....	see page 74	
Hubbard, Improved Green....	1.65	
Table Queen or Des Moines (Green) .....	.95	.90
Zucchini, Black	1.10	1.00

F.O.B. Rocky Ford. Delivery collect by express or freight. If you wish seed sent by mail, please add postage.



SPECIAL PRICES TO MARKET GROWERS

DELIVERY TO BE BY EXPRESS OR FREIGHT COLLECT. IF YOU WISH SEED SENT BY MAIL, PLEASE ADD POSTAGE.

TOMATO

(see pages 75 to 84)

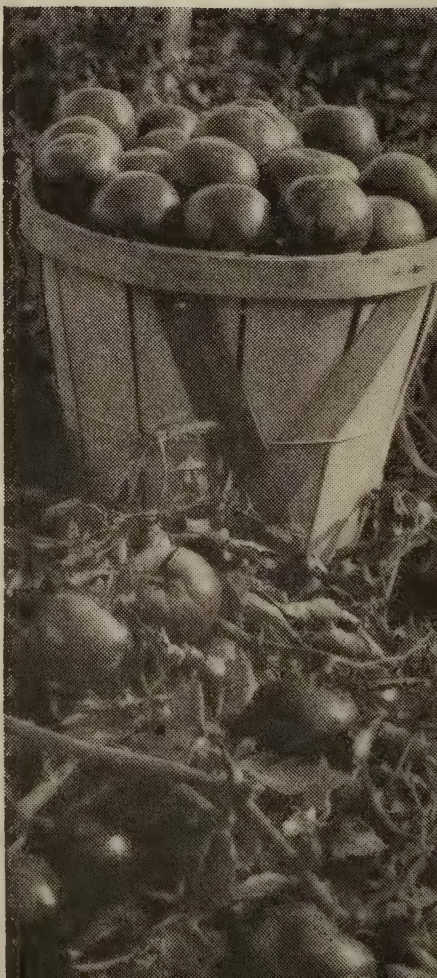
(Not prepaid)
10 lbs. or 25 lbs.
more @ @

TURNIP

Purple Top White Globe.....	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.60
Rutabaga — American Purple		
Top .....	.65	.60



*We invite the planting
of these seeds in compari-
son with those obtained
from any other source.*



F.O.B. Rocky Ford. Delivery collect by ex-
press or freight. If you wish seed sent by
mail, please add postage.



Growing conditions in Colorado are exceptionally well suited to the production of flower seed. The rich irrigated farm lands extending from Rocky Ford to the mountains are ideal for zinnias and other flowers that do well in a warm, arid climate. The cool nights alternately force and check growth of plants and result in great hardiness.

High up in the Montezuma Valley near Cortez, Colorado we have a growing station for Asters, Snapdragon, Larkspur, Shasta Daisy and other flowers requiring a cool climate. The rich, red soil and abundance of cool, clear water for irrigation give an ideal situation for the growing of these crops.

We offer on the following pages a list of worthwhile flowers of the sorts that are grown from seed. You will enjoy a flower garden. Plant one.

The following symbols are used in connection with each item:

A—Annual: The plants live and bloom one season only.

B—Biennial: The plants live two seasons, often blooming only the second year.

P—Perennial: The plants usually live from year to year.

H—Hardy: Plants that are easily grown and resist average seasonal extremes of temperature.

H-H—Half-Hardy.

T—Tender.

Approximate height of each plant is also given.

FLOWERS BEST ADAPTED TO VARIOUS USES

For Cut Flowers

Antirrhinum (Snap
Dragon)
Aster
Calendula
Candytuft
Carnation
Centurea Imperialis
(Sweet Sultan)
Chrysanthemum
Clarkia
Columbine
Cosmos
Gaillardia
Gypsophila
Marigold
Nasturtium
Shasta Daisy
Stock
Sweet Peas
Zinnia

For Fragrance

Alyssum
Candytuft
Carnation
Centaurea

Petunia

Stock
Sweet Peas
Sweet William

For Window Boxes

Antirrhinum
Geranium
Morning Glory
Nasturtium
Petunia
Phlox
Verbena

For Rock Gardens

Alyssum
Columbine
Carnation
Campanula
Candytuft
Dianthus
Gilia
Gypsophila
Phlox
Portulaca
Swan River Daisy
Verbena

For Partial Shade

Balsam
Campanula
Centaurea
Clarkia
Columbine
Godetia
Pansy
Sweet William

For Withstanding Drought

Candytuft
Cosmos
Four o'Clock
Hollyhock
Petunia
Portulaca
Verbena
Zinnia

For Climbing

Cypress Vine
Morning Glory
Sweet Peas

Plants, other than climbers, given as being 3 feet or more in height, may be used as backgrounds; 2 to 3 feet for borders; 10 to 20 inches for bedding and borders; less than 10 inches for edgings.

Asters of the Finest Grown

Remember all the Asters listed are wilt resistant and there was no disease in our fields. Packets are liberally filled and well worth the price. We are pleased to recommend our aster seed to the most critical florist trade as well as the home gardeners who take pride in their surroundings.

Asters have always been one of the favorite American flowers but the past few years disease in many sections has made it impossible to grow them. Plant breeders have now developed new wilt resistant sorts that are destined to bring this gorgeous flower back into the front ranks of easily grown annuals. Even in soil not affected with rot, you will find these strains more vigorous than the ordinary ones.

Asters Giant Improved Crego Wilt Resistant—Mixed. These are fully double and very large. Long petals are curled and twisted as though the flower had been whirled. The sturdy plants grow about 24 inches tall, the stems are long. Crego Asters are among the most desired.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 35c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.00)

Asters Ostrich Plume or Ostrich Feather Wilt Resistant—Mixed. Produces very large blooms, petals curled and twisted; outer petals recurved so that a large bouquet of them resembles ostrich plumes, hence the name. This is our favorite sort, height 24 inches, flowers 4 to 5 inches across.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 35c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.00)

Asters Giant Branching Wilt Resistant—Mixed. These are a few days later than Crego, the petals incurved and stems long. In the garden the clear bright colors are exceptional. The branching habit is accompanied by vigor of growth and profusion of bloom. When cut and properly cared for, the blooms will keep beautifully 10 days or more.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 35c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.00)

FROM VAN BUREN, ARKANSAS—Our Zinnias and Marigolds were beautiful last year.

FROM SULPHUR, OKLAHOMA—I think the Plentiful Beans are the very finest beans I ever grew, and all my friends have admired them. I thank you for the flower seed and for all your good attention to my orders in the past.

FROM SEWELL, N. J.—I have tried cantaloupe seed from other companies, but your H. B. Stock Seed has no comparison, either for size or yield, or flavor. Last year we sold better than \$400.00 per acre. We gather 95% of all cantaloupes that set on the vines.



Views of our Aster seed fields at Cortez. All persons of Burrell Family

No. 1 Barbara

No. 2 Bernita and Barbara

No. 3 Mr. and Mrs. James Burrell and their daughter, Mary Lois. (Mary Lois is D. V.'s great-granddaughter.)



Asters no longer are bothered
by "Wilt"

Since resistant varieties have
won the tilt.

Alyssum **Carpet of Snow.** (HA-6 in.) A favorite little annual because of its fragrance and abundance of bloom. Grows only 6 inches high, yet one plant will cover a space 12 to 20 inches in diameter and be a mass of the purest white from early summer until frost. One of the finest plants for beds, borders and rock-work.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 30c)

Anitirrhinum See
Snapdragon

Aquilegia See
Columbine

Balsam **Double Camelia Flowered Mixed** (Lady's Slipper) (HA-18 in.). The bushy plants are heavily laden with double blossoms borne on short stems. If the leaves hide the blossoms as they sometimes do, they may be trimmed back. Plants require plenty of moisture and will do well in semi-shade; will stand transplanting.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ oz., 50c) (oz., 90c)

Calendula

(Scotch Marigold or Pot Marigold) (HA-18 in.)

One of the easiest flowers to grow, quite showy, free blooming, and desirable for cutting. Produces fine effects in beds or border, blooms throughout the season if flowers are kept picked. The new types have been glorified by modern plant breeding methods which have increased the size, purified colors, and improved the form.



Bernita Burrell in a field of
Mixed Calendula.

BALL'S GOLD—Pure gold.

BALL'S MASTERPIECE—Extra long stemmed, deep orange with brown center.

BALL'S ORANGE—Immense double flowers of brilliant glistening orange.

BALL'S SUPREME—Cadmium orange with dark center.

CAMPFIRE—Large double orange flowers overlaid with a distinct scarlet sheen. Stems exceptionally strong. Improvement over Sensation.

ORANGE KING—Outer petals slightly imbricated while the centers are incurved. A glowing orange.

ORANGE SHAGGY—Petals long and deeply fringed with a shaggy appearance of some chrysanthemums. Deep orange shading to slightly lighter orange at center of bloom.

Price of any of the above Calendula

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 45c) (½ oz., 80c)

CALENDULA MIXED—All of the above and more. Extra fine.

(Pkt., 10c) (½ oz., 30c) (oz., 50c)

Canna Crozy's Dwarf Mixed. (TP-3 ft.) Produces plants of dwarf, luxuriant growth with gladiolus like flowers of the most brilliant colors. They will bloom freely the first year from seed started about the middle of April. Before planting file rough the shell at one end of the seed and soak in warm water over night. When plants are up to the second leaf, transplant singly into pots. Set out in the garden after all danger of frost is past; roots may be kept in a cellar over winter.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c) (oz., 75c)

Carnation (TP-18 in.) Flowers do not grow as large from seed as from cuttings, but are more fragrant. The long blue-green stems are stiff and slender; flowers double with thin waxy petals.

(Pkt., 15c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.00)

Centaured Cyanus Mixed (Bachelor's Button) (HA-2 ft.) The true old fashioned Bachelor's Button of your grandmother's garden.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c)

Centaurea Imperialis Mixed (Sweet Sultan) (HA-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) The flowers are large, sweet-scented and borne in great abundance on long, graceful stems; valuable for cutting.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c)

Chrysanthemum Coronarium Double Mixed. (HA-2 ft.) Double flowered variety, many bright colors.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c)

Annual Canterbury Bells (Campanula) Liberty Bell, (HA-2 ft.) An annual sort that has proven to be one of the most popular novelties. Bell-like flowers are intense violet blue in color. Flowers in less than six months from time planted, continuous blooming until frost. Plants have some 6 to 8 spikes of flowers. 1934 Winner of Award of Merit "All America" Selections.

(Pkt., 15c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c)

Canterbury Bells Biennial, Medium Mixed. (HB-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) The branching plants are heavily laden with large bell-like flowers. Colors white, various shades of blue and some pink.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 85c)

Canary Bird Flower (HA-6 ft.) A climber that bears unique, delicately cut, bird-like flowers. Blooms pure yellow and fringed. Allow to climb on a trellis in a sunny place.

(Cannot supply)

Candytuft Giant Hyacinth White. (HA-1 ft.) The finest white candytuft. Immense pure white spikes resembling well formed hyacinths.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 70c)

UMBELLATA MIXED — A handsome compact flowering border plant desirable for massing in beds and for cutting.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c)

Clarkia **Finest Double Mixed.** (HA-2 ft.) Clarkia is one of the easiest grown annuals developing to perfection in a cool climate. Plants grow quickly and are in full bloom from 5 to 6 weeks after sowing. A fine garden flower and excellent for cutting.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 75c)

Clematis Paniculata One of the finest hardy climbers. Fragrant white flowers.

(Pkt., 5c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c)

Columbine Long-Spurred Hybrid Mixed (Aquilegia) Mixed. (HP-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) Plants look frail but are strong and hardy and will thrive in most situations, preferring partial shade and considerable moisture.

(Pkt., 20c) (1/16 oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.00)



Sensation Early Flowering Mixed Cosmos. The girl is Barbara Burrell, and Mesa Verde may be seen in the distance.

Cosmos **Sensation Early Flowering.** (HA-4 ft.) This early improved type in our seed fields produced mammoth flowers 4 to 5 inches across with widely fluted florets. Flowers about 10 weeks from seed and continuous until killing frost. Plants strong, vigorous growing and so free with their favors that they should not be spared from any garden. This type makes a splendid cut flower and magnificent exhibition blooms can be produced by disbudding.

PINK—a delightful rose pink selection.

PURITY—white with satin sheen.

MIXED—includes white and various tones of pink and some red.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 45c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.50)

Cosmos **Klondike Orange Flare.** (HA-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) A distinctive and striking golden orange flower. Fine for cutting. Plants bushy and make a fine background for the flower garden. Seeds germinate when the ground becomes warm. Gold Medal Winner 1935, "All America" Selections.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c)

Cypress Vine **Finest Mixed (Ipomea Quamoclit).** (HA-8 ft.) A rapidly growing climber with fern-like foliage and graceful star-shaped flowers.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c)

Swan River Daisy (Brachycome). (HA-10 in.) Dwarf plants with lacy foliage covered with daisy like bloom. Blooms nearly all summer. Fine for edging, rock gardens or pots. Start seed early indoors. Mixed colors. Blue, rose, dark violet, white and white with red starred center.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 35c)

Your flowers need
some elbow room

So they can grow up
right and BLOOM!





One of Our Seed Fields Larkspur, Giant Imperial Mixed.

Dianthus Double Mixed (Pinks). (HA-12 in.) Few flowers can equal this in beauty and profusion of blooms. Gay blossoms on strong stems come in a variety of colors, their stripes and markings making them especially attractive. Easy to grow and suitable for cutting.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 70c)

Eschscholtzia California Poppy. (HA-12 in.) State flower of California. When planted in beds it is a brilliant mass of blooms all summer. Plants grow in tufts and the blue green foliage is very lacy, flowers a rich golden yellow.

(Pkt., 5c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c)

Eschscholtzia Sunset Mixture. A mixture of all colors known to California Poppies.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c) (oz., 70c)

Gaillardia Double Best Mixed (Blanket Flower). (HA-2 ft.) The large double flowers are made up of numerous tubular or quilled petals. Very attractive.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c)

Geranium Zonale Mixed. (TP-2 ft.) An excellent mixture of the largest and finest varieties. Geraniums are interesting plants to raise from seed as there is always a chance of securing something new and desirable. In fact propagation by seed is the only way to obtain new varieties. Geraniums bloom better in small pots with the soil kept not too moist.

(Pkt., 20c) ($\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.00)

Godetia (Satin Flower) Half Dwarf Mixed. (HA-1 ft.) Attractive bush plants with masses of large colorful flowers. Blooms during the summer and fall; suited for beds, border and cutting. Thrives best in cool, moist and half shady situations.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c)

Gilia (Leptosiphon). (HA-1 ft.) These charming little plants are exceptionally well suited to planting in rock gardens. Fine feathery foliage and globular heads of bloom about 1 in. across.

BUNCH OF LILAC—Lavender blue.

WHITE SWAN—Snowy white.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c)

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath). (HA-2 ft.) Elegant star shaped white flowers charming for massing with bouquets.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c)

Gypsophila Paniculata Double White. (HP-3 ft.) Superior to the older hardy sorts, producing tiny double rose shaped flowers. Gives a mist like appearance in bouquets. Still unfixed but has a good portion of doubles.

(Pkt., 25c) ($\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 50c)

Hollyhock Chaters Best Mixed. (HP-5 ft.) This tall stately flower should be used as a background for other flowers in your garden. Try planting a row along the back fence. Our mixture contains a beautiful range of colors.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 35c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60c)

Annual Larkspur

Improved types of Larkspur are one of the annuals which recently have been introduced as a valuable addition to the list of greenhouse cut flowers. Can also be sown outdoors in the fall just before ground freezes or very early in the spring for early spring flowering. Larkspur must be grown cool.

Giant Imperial Base Branching (HA-4 ft.) These are ideal for cut flowers the flower stems 3 to 4 feet long branch from the base of the plants. Spikes often grow more than 3 feet in length with as many as 25 to 30 double flowers on a spike open at one time.

Blue Spire

Dazzler (carmine)

Rosalind (rose suffused with salmon)

Lilac Spire

Los Angeles (rose)

Mixed

White Spire

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 90c)

Marigold These marigolds are new types and are not to be compared with existing sorts of a few years back.

Some are odorless and all adapted to the most modern garden.

Harmony (HA-12 to 18 inches). A remarkable new sort which differs from others of the Dwarf type in shape, habit, and color. The cuplike centers are fluted and in form suggest a Scabiosa. Begins blooming earlier than most. Form great balls of beautiful foliage covered with hundreds of dark red and golden flowers. 4 months of wonderful foliage and flowers. Plant Harmony for borders and thin them to 10 inches apart or if in a large plot, space 20x20 inches.

(Pkt., 10c) (3 pkts., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c) (oz., 70c)

Marigold Gigantea Sunset Giants (HA-4 ft.) The largest flowering of all Marigolds. Blooms loosely formed, full center; measuring 5 inches and often more across. Colors range from exquisite shade of primrose through deep gold to golden orange. While one of the best garden plants, the definite sweet scent of the flowers add to their value as a cut flower variety. It is early and can be depended upon to flower before frost.

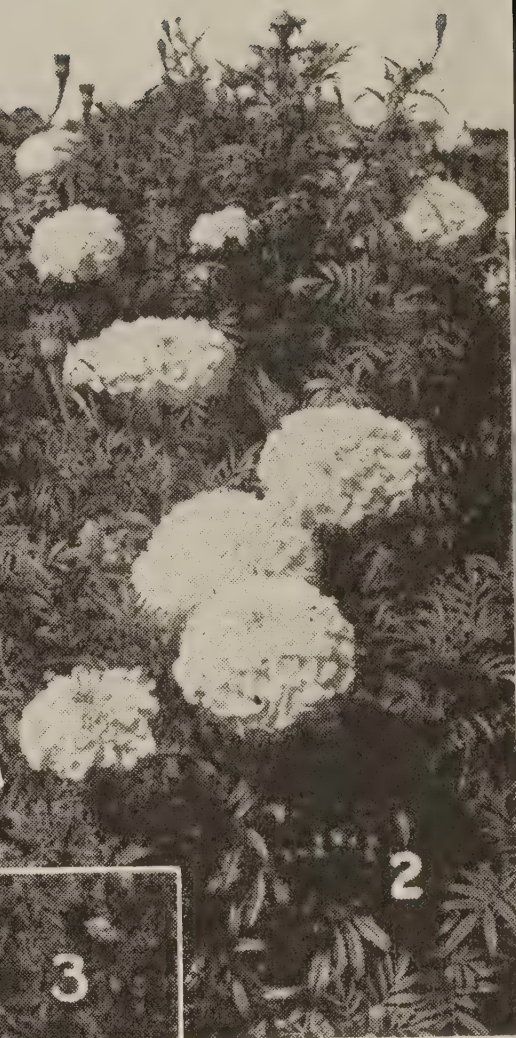
(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c)

American Beauty (HA-3 ft.) (Chrysanthemum Flowered). This strain is identical in form of flower to a lovely incurved Chrysanthemum. Requires about 20 weeks to bloom. If you wish them earlier, start the plants indoors. Many who saw our fields of this exclaimed, "It does not seem possible such fine marigolds can be grown—all just alike." Sometimes called Sunshine Marigold.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c)

Crown of Gold (HA-2½ ft.) The single row of broad petals curve back to show the beautiful chrysanthemum top made up of long incurved disc petals. The crown and collar of big broad petals which surround it are a bright pleasing shade of clear golden orange. Flowers 2½ inches across, early and profuse blooming. foliage odorless. An "All America" winner.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c)



**No. 1 Asters
and Marigolds**

No. 2 Marigold

**No. 3 Harmony
Marigold**

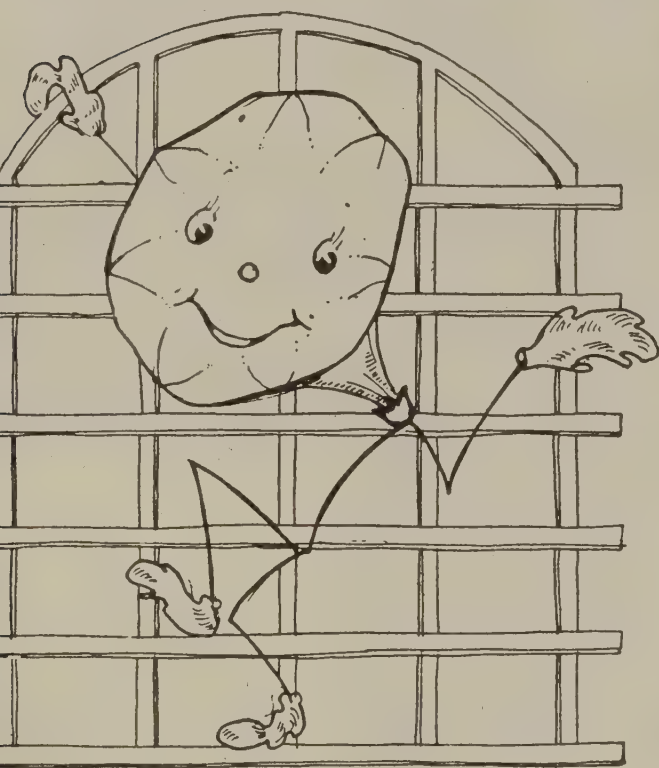
**No. 4 Harvest-
ing Snapdragons
seed at Cortez**



Marigold Guinea Gold. (HA-2 ft.) "All America" Winner. Carnation like petals and brilliant golden color makes this outstanding among the Marigolds. Free blooming with practically all double flowers and almost free of pungent odor.
(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 25c) (oz., 90c)

Marigold Dwarf African Mixed. Same size and type of flower as the African Tall All Double, but the compact plants are only about 15 inches in height.
(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 20c) (1 oz., 60c)

Marvel of Peru (Four o'Clock) Mixed. (HA-2 ft.) An old fashioned favorite. It is one of the easiest grown. Plants are bushy and covered all summer with showy very fragrant blossoms.
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 30c)



Morning Glory

Plant colorful climbers over unsightly views.
Fences, embankments and walls that abuse.
People like these colorful climbers
They're quite an improvement over the old-timers.

Morning Glory

Colorado Heavenly Blue (HA-10 ft.) Flowers measure from 3½ to 4 inches across. In color they are very dark sky blue with white throat. They are profuse bloomers and during the long season the vines are a mass of beautiful blooms. Plants may be transplanted when young.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 45c)
(½ oz., 80c)

Cornell (HA-10 ft.) Our own introduction. Reproduces the colors of Cornell University. Giant carnelian red flowers with pure white border. The same size and resembles Scarlett O'Hara

The New Cornell Morning Glory.



very closely but thought by some to be more beautiful because of the contrasting white border.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 45c)

French's M a m m o t h White

(HA-10 ft.) A new very large pure white. The same as Heavenly Blue except for color.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 45c)

Morning Glory Scarlett O'Hara

(HA - 10 ft.) Gold Medal Winner "All America" trials 1939. Face of the flower bright rosy red. Broad veins radiating from the throat form a five-pointed star and are brilliantly colored with a tone approaching scarlet. Color carried well down into the throat. Flowers large, 3½ inches across.

(Pkt., 15c) (¼ oz., 50c)



Morning Glory Colorado Heavenly Blue.

Nasturtium Semi Double
G l e a m.
(HHA-15 in. tall or 3 ft. trailing.) The Gleam Nasturtiums are semi-double and sweet scented. The fragrant blooms are carried on long stems well above the leaves; they make excellent cut flowers. The plant forms a vigorous large bush and throws out runners averaging 18 inches. When in full bloom the entire plant including the runners are a blaze of color.

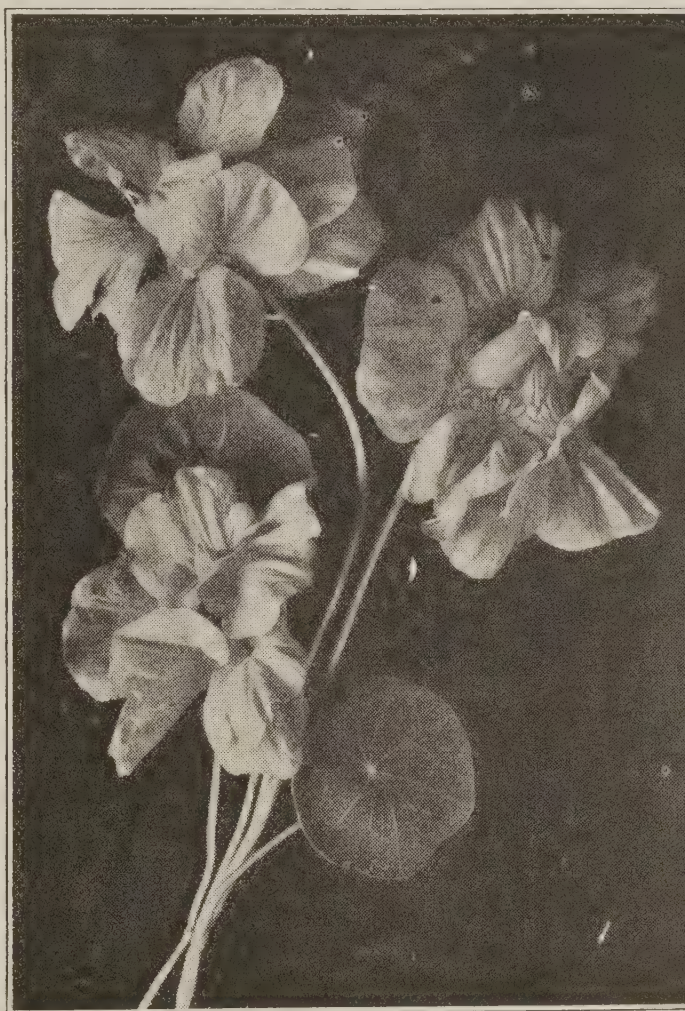
**NASTURTIIUM GOLDEN
GLEAM,
Golden Yellow**

**NASTURTIIUM SCARLET
GLEAM,
Fiery Scarlet**

**NASTURTIIUM GLORIOUS
GLEAM,
Hybrid's Mixed**

**NASTURTIIUM INDIAN
CHIEF
Brilliant Scarlet**

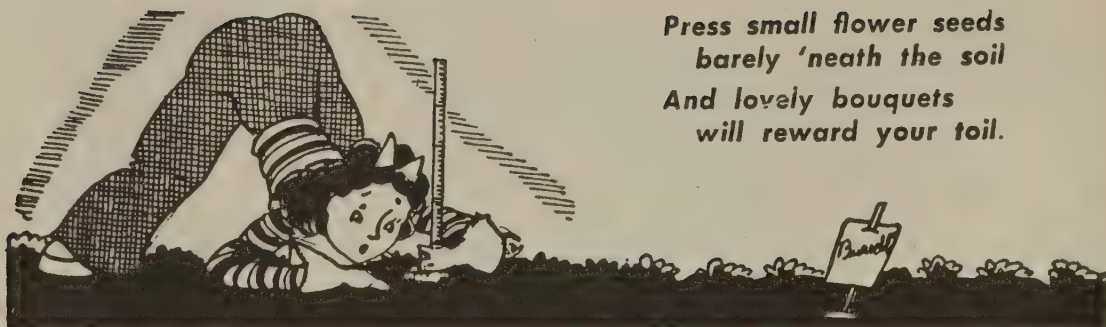
Any of above Nasturtium
(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 35c)
($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00)



Nasturtium Golden Gleam

Nemesia Dwarf Mixed, Splendid Colors. (HA-9 in.) Makes pleasing masses of low growth for foreground, beds and edging. The orchid like flowers, which are often $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch across, are varied in color, ranging from rose, yellow, orange and blue. Does not thrive in hot dry weather, and should be started early for transplanting.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 45c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 80c)



Press small flower seeds
barely 'neath the soil
And lovely bouquets
will reward your toil.



Pansy (HA-8 in.) To succeed with pansies only the best seed should be sown. Have the bed where it will not receive the full heat of the sun. The east or north side of the house is generally a good location. Seed sown in the house or hotbed between January and April or in the open ground as soon as the soil can be worked in the spring will give flowers all summer and fall. For early spring blooms and for the largest and finest flowers sow between July and September and protect during the winter.

Pansy Mastodon "400" Super Swiss. A product of the Steele's Pansy Gardens. The flowers are gigantic size,

round and exhibit shades previously unknown to this family. We know of no strain offered anywhere in the world superior to this.
(Pkt., 20c) (1/32 oz., 60c) (1/16 oz., \$1.10) (1/8 oz., \$2.00)

Pansy Steele's Jumbo Mastodon. Have been known to produce flowers up to 5 inches in diameter. Wide range of colors in this mixture. Fine for cutting and forcing.

(Pkt., 50c) (1/32 oz., 85c) (1/16 oz., \$1.50)
(1/8 oz., \$2.75)



Someone's just informed
the lady

Pansies like it cool and
shady!



Petunia—Dwarf Giants of California Mixed.

Petunia (HA) Petunias are among the most popular annuals because of their ease of cultivation and freedom of blooming. They will stand drought and will give a constant supply of flowers from June to October. Seed can be sown in the open ground in the spring or in a hot bed or cold frame to transplant later to beds or borders.

Petunia Dwarf Giants of California Mixed. These are of great beauty and luxuriance, including flanged and deep throated sorts in the endless variety of colors.

(Pkt., 250 seeds, 50c) (500 seeds, 90c)

Petunia Hybrida Fine Mixed (2 ft.) Fine bushy plants that are of great value for massing in beds. While the single flowers are not particularly large, their great number makes a gorgeous showing.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 60c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.00)

Petunia New Nana Compacta Mixed. (8 to 10 in.) We strongly recommend this improved strain for use wherever Petunias are needed—in pots, window boxes, borders, beds, and they are even suitable for rock gardens. Plants form a perfect ball effect. It is a well balanced mixture of colors representing deep rose, rose pink, pink, pale pink, crimson, white and striped effects in all of these colors.

(Pkt., 20c) ($\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 80c)

Petunia Hybrida.

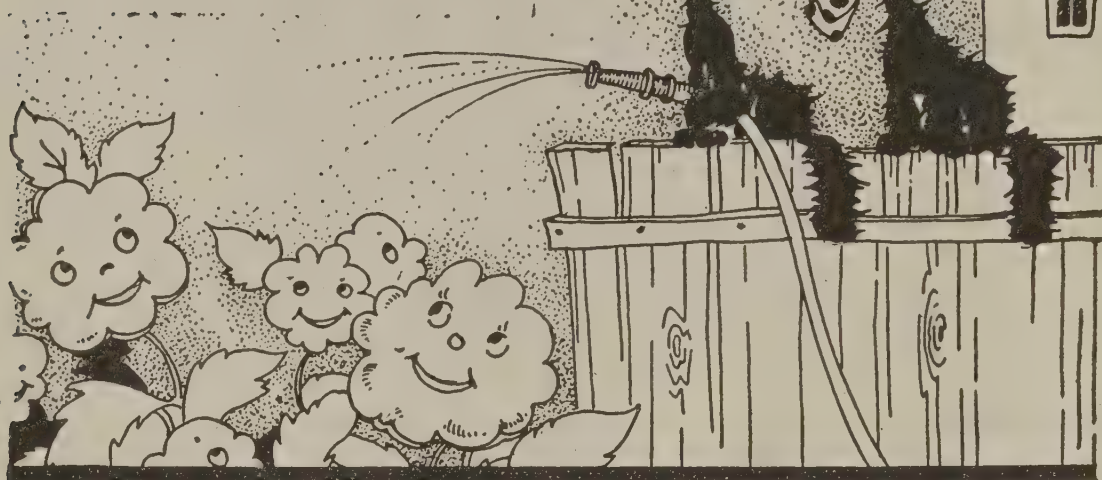


Petunia Howard's Star, Improved. (HA-2 ft.) Produces a profusion of crimson-maroon flowers with a distinct five pointed white star. A unique, and what we believe to be one of the most attractive of the more easily grown sorts.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 45c)

Sh! the gossips all say (and we think they are right)

That plants like their **DRINK-
ING PARTIES** at night!



Poppy

What a riot of color poppies bring to a garden; almost every shade of the rainbow is represented.

SHIRLEY FLOWERED SINGLE MIXED. (HA-18 in.) Produce a new set of fresh gaily colored blooms every morning.

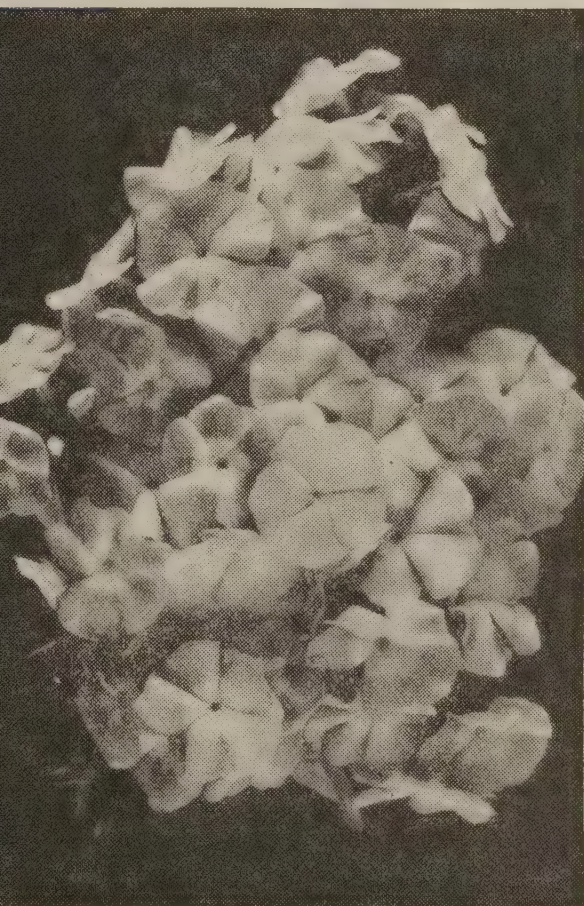
(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 50c)

Portulaca (Rose Moss) Double Mixed

(HA - 6 in.) Will thrive

in a dry sunny spot, where most other plants would die of thirst. Sow in the garden as soon as it becomes warm and enjoy a dazzling display of beauty from July until frost. Can be transplanted while in full bloom. While not entirely fixed will produce a large percent of doubles.

(Pkt., 15c) ($\frac{1}{16}$ oz., 60c)
($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.00)



Phlox Gigantea Salmon Glory

(HA - 10 in.) Silver Medal Winner "All America" Selections 1939. The individual florets are gigantic for Phlox and measuring with ordinary culture from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Color is pure salmon pink with a distinct creamy white eye. This combination with its clear, clean, crisp appearance, makes one of the most beautiful color combinations imaginable.

(Pkt., 20c)

Phlox (HA-12 in.) For variety and combination of bright fresh colors Phlox are unequalled. They flower freely during the entire summer. You will be pleased with them in your garden border and for edgings and massings nothing can surpass them. **Gigantea Mixed Art Shades.**

(Pkt., 20c)

Phlox Gigantea Salmon Glory, 1939
—"All America" Silver Medal Winner.



Mr. and Mrs. Delavan Burrell enjoy Burrell's Special Mixture Rust Resistant Snapdragon Maximum. In the background is shown a field of Larkspur, Imperial Los Angeles.

Antirrhinum

Snapdragon

Our highland grown snapdragon seed germinates quicker and the plants grow more vigorously than ordinary seed. The unusually favorable growing conditions we have seem to impart a greater vigor and hardiness.

Burrell's Special Mixture Rust Resistant Maximum

This special mixture contains a great range of colors and the contrast between the very dark velvety bloom through lighter shades to white results in the most pleasing effect. Hundreds who saw our seed field exclaimed, "The finest colors I have ever seen."

(Pkt., 20c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 70c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.25)

Snapdragon Majus Rust Resistant All Colors Mixed.

This sort grows about 30 inches tall. The colors are lighter than the Maximum. The flowers are large and the flowered spikes long. Splendid for cutting and borders.

(Pkt., 20c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 70c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.25)

FROM LUBBOCK, TEXAS.—This order is sent you because I like good cantaloupes. Know your varieties are good because have bought seed occasionally since 1910 and have had others buy from you.

FROM ALDEN, KANSAS.—I would like to purchase 20 lbs. of Aristogold Sweet Corn for next spring's planting. I ordered some for this spring, but it was all gone. It is the best Sweet Corn I have ever raised.

FROM TOPPENISH, WASHINGTON.—We raised 17 tons of fine onions from each of those pounds. (Sweet Spanish No. 6.)

FROM ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ILL.—Please send growers catalog. We had your Sweet Spanish Colorado No. 6 and it was wonderful.

FROM WILLISTON, S. C.—I have been using your cantaloupe for the past 17 years, and I can truly say there is no other kind I would plant. I can also say that I am the cause of others planting your seed around Williston, Springfield, Elko, Blackville, and Barnwell.

Stock **Double Large Flowered Dwarf Ten Weeks (HA-1 ft.)** So named because they bloom 10 weeks after planting seed.
(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 85c)

Stock **Beauty of Nice. (HA-16 in.)** Sweet fragrance, combined with vivid tones and soft shades of color, make this flower well suited to every taste. Our seed will produce a large proportion of doubles.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 85c)

Sweet Peas **Spencer Early Flowering Mixed** are valuable for greenhouse culture and for outdoor planting in the south. In cooler climates they bloom a week to ten days earlier than other varieties.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 55c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75)

Sweet Peas **Spencer Late or Summer Flowering Mixed.** This type is recommended for general outdoor growing except in the extreme south where sweet peas flower during the winter and where the Early Flowering Type gives the best results. Mixed colors.

(Pkt., 10c) (oz., 25c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c) (lb., \$2.00)

Shasta Daisy Alaska (HP-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) Generally suitable for borders and cutting. Large marguerite-like flowers in July and usually lasting until frost. Does best in moist locations. Color snow-white with small creamy yellow center; four to five inches across and sometimes larger.

(Pkt., 5c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) (1 oz., \$1.00)

Sweet William **Double Mixed. (HP-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.)** An attractive class of easily grown and most beautiful plants of extreme richness and diversity of colors. Deliciously sweet scented. For cut flowers they are not surpassed.

(Pkt., 20c) (1/16 oz., 50c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 85c)

Verbena **Mammoth Mixed. (HA-8 in.)** The low spreading growth forms a carpet of green foliage that makes a dense background for its brilliantly colored flowers.

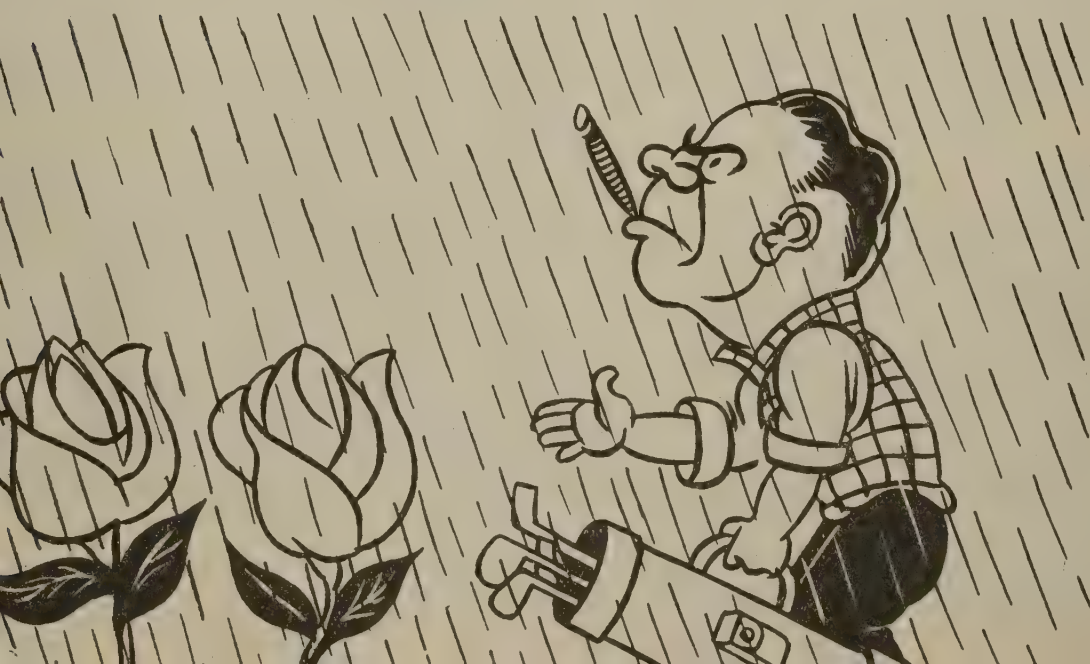
(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 40c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 70c)

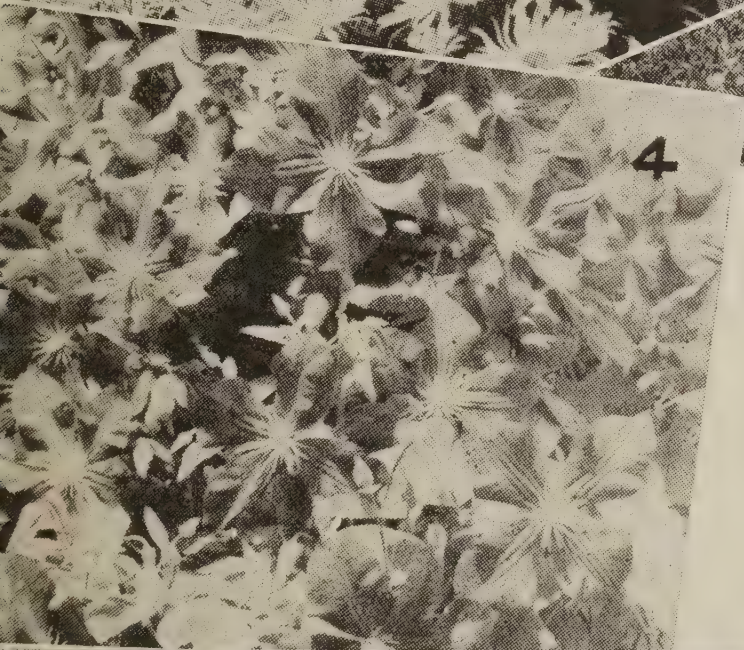
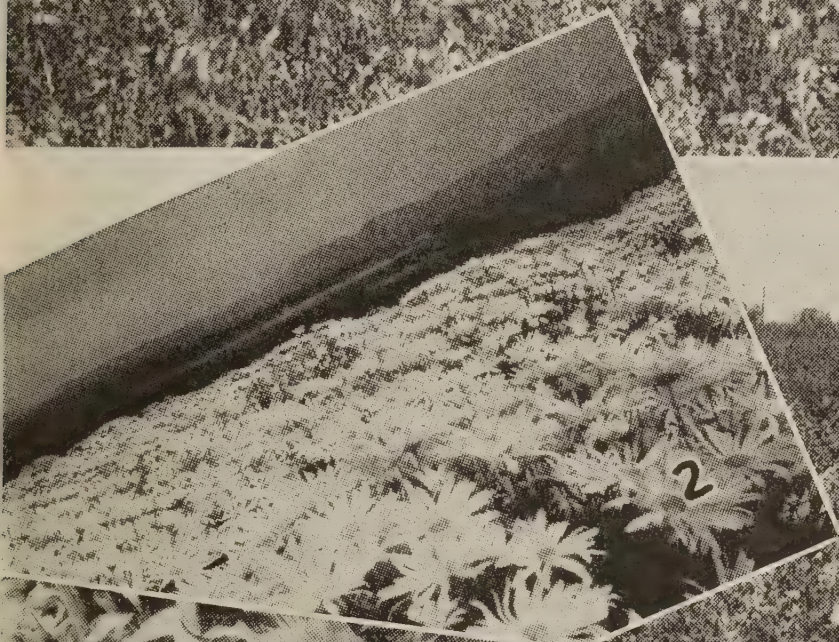
Verbena **Nana Erecta Violet Bouquet. (HA-8 in.)** Special Mention 1935 "All America" Winner. This charming new Verbena blooms over a long season, and often has from 20 to 30 trusses of flowers blooming at the same time. Color when first open is deep violet tinged with garnet, changing to a deep violet as the flower gets older. The eye is cream, making a rich color-combination. Diameter of flower head is two and a half to three inches and the individual florets are three-fourths inch in diameter.

(Pkt., 25c) (1/16 oz., 50c)

For rain to fall on golf links
Is really quite distressing

Unless you are a garden fan;
Then it is refreshing.





No. 1 Snapdragons

No. 2 Shasta Daisy

No. 3 Sweet Peas—Ute Peak in background

No. 4 Clematis

No. 5 Heavenly Blue Morning Glory





Zinnia – Crown of Gold – Pastel Tints

The new development that puts the Zinnia in the fine cut flower class. The petals are overlaid with a deep golden yellow at the base and carry the individual flower color at the tip. This pleasing color effect together with the velvety softness of the long waved and cupped petals makes it the most delightful of Zinnias. The flowers are enormous, those measuring five inches or more in diameter are the rule rather than the exception. Colors of this mixture are all soft pastel shades. Stems are long and strong; height of plant usually three feet. Plant well away from shade; thin fourteen inches apart in the row, tend well and you will become a true Zinnia fan. Height 3 feet.

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.50)

FROM NEW YORK—The Zinnia seeds supplied us last season are testing very good and the trials made last year proved your Zinnias to be of excellent size, true to type and of generally very fine quality. We plan to give you each year an increasingly larger amount of our Zinnia contracts if you wish to have them.



Our Zinnia Seed Fields are worth coming miles to see. This is Dahlia Flowered Mixed—largest of the Zinnias.

This beautiful type of Zinnia has gained great favor. Florists find them profitable. Home gardens are made attractive throughout the summer and the Zinnia enthusiast will find endless hours of enjoyment among these large, many colored flowers which rival the finest Dahlias. Height 3 feet.

NAMED SORTS OF DAHLIA FLOWERED ZINNIAS

- BUTTERCUP—Deep creamy yellow.
- CANARY BIRD—A delicate shade of primrose.
- CRIMSON MONARCH—Bright, crimson, very large.
- DREAM—Deep lavender purple. An excellent flower.
- EXQUISITE—Light rose with deeper rose center.
- GOLDEN DAWN—Golden yellow with red center.
- GOLDEN STATE—Yellow in bud, turning to rich orange.
- LUMINOSA—Attractive bright rose tinged with salmon.
- METEOR—A rich glowing deep red. The darkest red shade.
- OLD ROSE—A very fine flower, of beautiful rose shades.
- ORIOLE—Immense flowers of orange and gold.
- POLAR BEAR—A beautiful pure white flower.
- PURPLE PRINCE—A fine deep purple. Large, well formed blooms.
- SCARLET FLAME—Large, beautiful bright scarlet.
- WILL ROGERS—Our favorite and the largest of the bright scarlet Dahlia Flowered.
- SPECIAL DAHLIA FLOWERED MIXED—This contains all the above colors and many more in a well balanced mixture.

Any of the above Dahlia Flowered Zinnias
(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.50)

Zinnia California Giants

HOW TO GROW ZINNIAS

DO not plant zinnia seed until all danger from frost is past. Select a location not nearer trees than the height of the trees; as zinnias will not do well in the shade. Sow 15 seeds to the foot of row, at a depth of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Keep the soil moist and the crust broken until the plants are up. Thin so the plants are 12 to 15 inches apart in the row for the giant types, and 8 to 10 inches apart for the Lilliput. Rows should be 3 feet apart for giants, and 24 inches apart for the small varieties. Zinnias do best on very rich soil. Cultivate and water frequently. Dust with finely ground sulphur when the plants are beginning to bud, at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to the square yard to avoid mildew.

• The California Giant type of zinnia have won a very prominent place with florists and with those who take great interest in the growing of a fine home flower garden.

The enormous double flowers are borne on long stems. As compared with the Dahlia Flowered Zinnia, the petals are longer, more soft and wavy instead of being cupped. The Dahlia Flowered is very deep from top to bottom, while the California Giant is somewhat flattened. When well grown, the average flower is from 5 to 6 inches across, with many growing to 7 inches under favorable conditions. Centers very small and most of the colors carrying a beautiful two-tone effect, shading to a darker color at the center of the flower.

Cardinal—bright scarlet.
Cherry Queen—cerise, very showy.
Crimson Queen—deep crimson.
Daffodil—canary yellow.
Enchantress—light rose with deep rose center.
Golden Queen—bright golden yellow.
Grenadier—maroon.

Isabellina—delicate golden cream.
Lavender Gem.
Orange King—burnt orange.
Purity—pure white.
Rose Queen—bright rose.
Scarlet King—glowing scarlet.
California Giant Mixed.

Any of the above straight colors or mixed.

116

(Pkt., 10c) ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) ($\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.50)



Fantasy Zinnia 2½ ft. You will like this new chrysanthemum flowered type with its large shaggy bloom and curled and twisted petals. Something new and entirely different in zinnia. A winner in the "All America" Trials. Fantasy lend themselves gracefully to flower arrangements. Color range includes oranges, yellows, pastel pinks and cream with enough white for a background to show off the other colors. Stems long and strong. This type together with the Crown of Gold Pastel Tints is without doubt the finest cut flower yet developed in Zinnias.

ORANGE LADY—Beautiful pure orange.

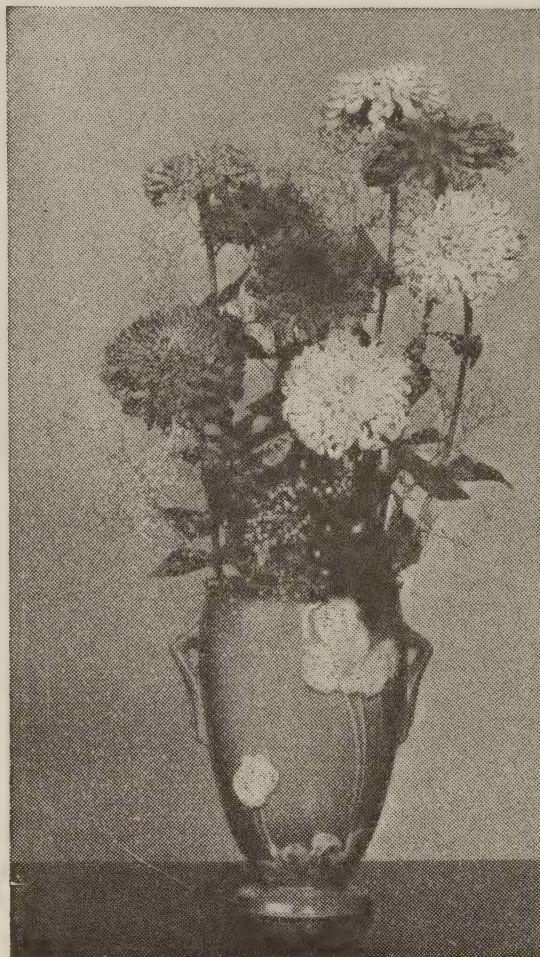
ROSALIE—Deep Purplish Pink.

STAR DUST—Golden Yellow.

WILDFIRE—Intense Scarlet.

MIXED.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00)



Zinnia, Fantasy and Baby's Breath (Gypsophila).

Zinnia, Super Giants This has recently been introduced as being the biggest and best of zinnias. We grew a few acres of it the past season. It is no larger and has no better range of colors than our Dahlia Flowered Mixed. The type is Dahlia Flowered and California Giants blended.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00) (¼ lb., \$3.50)



**Zinnia Fantasy
Wildfire
Brilliant Scarlet
Curled Petals
An excellent cut
flower.**

Navajo or Gail- lardia Flowered

2½ ft. Unique because of its striped and variegated flowers. Makes a colorful showing in any flower garden.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 30c)
(oz., \$1.00)

Zinnia Lilliput

(Pompon or

Baby Zinnias)



These very double flowers are about one inch in diameter, beautifully formed and are excellent for cutting as the stems are 8 to 10 inches long. They start blooming early and last all summer. Very effective for borders. Height 1½ feet.

Canary Gem
Lilac Gem
Orange Gem
Rosebud
Salmon Shades
Scarlet Gem
Valencia
White Gem
Mixed

Any color or mixed

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 30c)
(oz., \$1.00) (¼ lb., \$3.50)

Zinnia, Cupid These are the smallest of all, much on the order of Lilliputs but with smaller flowers and smaller plants. Height 1 foot.

Elf—carmine shades Snow Drop—white Mixed
Tiny Tim—scarlet Pixie—yellow

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00)

118

Zinnia Giant Shaggy Mixed.



Giant Shaggy Mixed

A new break in Zinnias that is entirely different from the Dahlia Flowered, Crested and other types. Even the foliage is different; leaves being beautifully crinkled. Stems long. The flowers nearly as large in size as Dahlia Flowered. Petals are long, shaggy and crinkled. Colors are mostly pastel. A good cut flower.

Height 2½ feet.

(Pkt., 10c) (¼ oz., 30c) (oz., \$1.00)
(¼ lb., \$3.50)



Rocky Ford High School girls harvesting Lilliput Zinnia. A great deal of credit is due school children throughout our country for assistance they have given on farms.

GROWING FLOWERS FROM SEEDS

(See page 3 for soil preparation)

Nearly all flowers do well in sunny locations, a few can be grown in the shade. Most flowers can be grown by sowing the seed as soon as the soil has become warm and danger of all frost is over. The old rule is to plant seeds to a depth of about twice their diameter. Fine seeds may be pressed into the soil with a flat board, and a very little soil sprinkled over them. Remember that "In union there is strength," and for fine seeds especially, sowing too thin may result in the single plant not having enough strength to break through the soil. Do not plant too deeply. Larger seeds, of course, will stand deeper planting. Construct a shade to keep off the burning rays of the sun and prevent crusting, also to avoid the seed being washed away by rains. Crinkle Covers set close together over the seed row make an excellent shade and will enable two weeks earlier planting. See page 86. Be sure to mark all rows where you sow the seed so you will know what you have planted and where.

STARTING PLANTS IN FLATS

Many flowers if sown outside do not bloom until quite late in the summer. You can have them early if you sow the seed in hotbeds, cold frames, or in the house in boxes. In fact, many annuals benefit by being transplanted as it develops for them a better root system. In this group are snapdragon, carnation, cosmos, dianthus, pansy, petunia, phlox and verbenas. If sown indoors in boxes or flats, these should be of convenient size and about 3 inches deep. The soil used should be composed of about equal parts of leaf mold, sharp sand and good garden soil. The bottom of the flat may be covered with a layer of coarse cinders, broken pots or some such material, and the prepared soil finely sifted to fill up the balance of the box within about an inch of the top. Place in a window where exposed to the sun and cover with a pane of glass to retard evaporation. Water carefully with a fine spray, keeping the soil moist but not wet. Remove the glass as soon as the seeds begin to sprout. Some flower seeds are very slow to germinate and a few require several weeks before sprouts appear. When the seedlings are large enough to handle, about four leaves, they should be transplanted one inch apart in another bed, flat or in small pots (paper pots are excellent for this purpose). The plants pulled may be transplanted to other boxes, later to be reset in the open ground.

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★ **PLEASE FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY.** By doing this, mistakes and misunderstandings will be very largely avoided. If your order is delayed, please let us hear from you promptly.

Seeds cannot be manufactured; they must be grown and for this reason we are not bound by any definite time or quantity by the prices quoted in this catalog and they are subject to change without notice. We recommend that you order as early as possible.

★ **SALES TAX**—Colorado has no sales tax on seed.

★ **AIR MAIL**—If you wish seed to come by air mail please add 8c per ounce. We cannot send this way otherwise.

★ **OUR TERMS ARE CASH WITH ORDER**—Send Postoffice or Express Money Order or Bank Draft. Cash should be well wrapped and sent by Registered Letter. Small amounts may be sent in postage stamps.

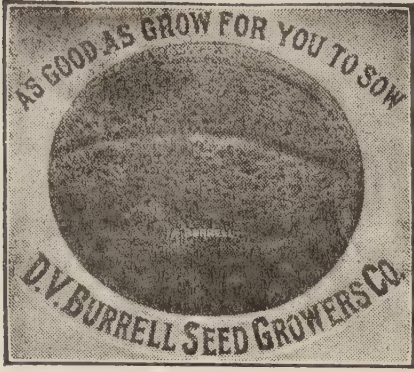
★ **HOW TO ORDER**—Always write your name, postoffice, state, and express office plainly, and, if possible use the order sheet. Always carry out the price of each item.

Make all orders or checks payable to D. V. BURRELL SEED GROWERS CO. Because of banks charging collection on some checks we would prefer to have money orders on amounts under \$2.00. If not convenient, however, send the check.

★ **SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED**—We guarantee safe arrival of all seeds sent by Mail or Express, but request all to have their addresses plainly written. If the seeds are not received in a reasonable time, send an exact copy of the order and state kind of remittance and same will be given immediate attention.

★ **HOW TO SHIP**—Always state how to ship heavy seeds, if to go by Freight or Express.

★ **GUARANTEE**—It is impractical to guarantee seeds, as under improper care the best of seeds will fail. Some may be sown too shallow or too deep, in too dry ground or too wet. Some hardy seeds will stand cool weather and grow when soil is too cold for others and will cause them to decay. Insects above or below the surface may attack and destroy them. D. V. Burrell Seed Growers Co. give no warranty, express or implied as to the productiveness of any seeds we sell and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability in all instances is limited to the purchase price of the seed. Where purity and germination are given, they indicate recent tests but are not guaranteed.



ORDER BLANK

For High Grade Tested Seeds

WRITE YOUR ADDRESS PLAINLY AND IN FULL in the blanks below, and use another sheet for other matters you wish to write about. This enables us to FILL ORDERS RAPIDLY and correctly, and your inquiries will not be so apt to be overlooked. For full instructions about ordering, etc., see directions page 120 of catalog.

D. V. BURRELL SEED GROWERS CO., Rocky Ford, Colo.

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Hand Cutting Cantaloupes for Seed

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ROCKY FORD, COLORADO

A Fine Seed Field of Watermelon, Dixie Queen





Zinnia. Dahlia Flowered, Crimson Monarch

We invite the planting of these seeds in comparison with those obtained from any other source.

Larkspur, Imperial Mixed Growing on One of Our Cortez Colorado Farms.

